THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

STANTON.

Card from Ex-Secretary of the Interior Jacob Thompson.

Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan, has thought it necessary to reply to the charge of a Cincinnati judge, that he (Thompson) and Secretary Stanton quarrelled in the Cabinet, the *casus belli* being alleged to be that the former had stolen $8,000,000 of Indian bonds. Mr. Thompson says:—

Indian bonds to the amount of $870,000 (which sum Judge Johnson did not hesitate to carry up to $8,000,000) were abstracted from the Interior Department while I presided over it. At my instance and by my request a Committee of Congress thoroughly investigated the whole transaction. The report of this committee forms a part of the history of the times. It is found in the reports of Committees of the House of Representatives, second session, Thirty-sixth Congress, report No. 78. I refer you also to a statement made by me through the columns of the N. Y. *Herald*, more than a year ago, which shall I request the editor to print with this card, in reference to this abstraction of Indian bonds. Thus you will be advised of all other facts in the case, and you can judge how wanton and unjustifiable Judge Johnston has been to me. I have been slandered on this account long enough, and I ask of you that defense only which justice and truth give me, and that contempt for Judge Johnston which the slanderer and falsifier surely deserve at your hands. Since the war I have sought privacy and retirement. In every way I have refrained from thrusting my name before the public. I have not even defended myself when falsely assailed. I have waited with the hope that truth, with her slow but certain march, would overtake falsehood, with her passions and prejudices, and overwhelm her. I now speak because my feelings are outraged by this false representation of the personal relations of Mr. Stanton and myself. Our intercourse, both before and during our service in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, was free, cordial, intimate, and confidential. Sometimes we differed on questions brought up for our action. We both were frank in the expression of our opinions, and never was there the slightest personal feeling on the part of either on account of this difference, or the slightest impeachment of the motives of either. On the night before my departure from Washington Mr. Stanton came to take his leave of me. Our conversation turned upon the gloomy prospect looming up in the immediate future, and we both saddened at the view. Just as he left my room, where my family were with some friends, he called me out and said:—'Mr. Thompson, God only knows what may happen to us and our country. But, my dear sir, I want you to carry this assurance with you; I am your friend, and will continue so; and if it so happens I can in any way serve you in the future, I shall not forgive you if you fail to let me know how I can do it." This was the last time we ever met, and there was no correspondence between us afterward. His subsequent course was, in my estimation, the result of his ardent, impulsive nature. When he saw that the Constitution of 1787 was buried, and a war upon the States begun, I have no doubt he felt it his imperative duty to form new political associations and pursue a new direction; and this he did, as all must admit, with great zeal and ability. Whether in this he acted with wisdom and charity, is now a question for posterity. Now that life's labors are over, and his earthly record is made up, I would inscribe in great sincerity upon his tomb, "*Requiescat in pace.*"

JACOB THOMPSON.

Oxford, Miss., February 1, 1870.

JAPAN.

Complaints of the American Minister—Discreditable Neglect of His Legation—The President's Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary Fish has received a long and interesting letter from the Hon. C. E. De Long, our Minister Resident in Japan. He says that Yeddo will always be the capital of Japan, and urges that a Legation building, offices, etc., and a Minister's residence should be erected there at once. A guard of say twenty-five American soldiers should be always there. A man-of-war should always be in port, at the service of the Minister and Legation. Thus it is with all the other great powers, and the Japanese Government respect only power and the show of it.

The British Minister has notified him that he will be compelled to request the use of the entire jail and hospital, and Mr. De Long submits that it is very humiliating to have to depend on a foreign power for such necessary accommodations, and especially at the capital of a great nation with which we are striving to establish commerce, etc. He says that the opening of the Pacific Railroad and the establishment of the steamship line for Yeddo and Yokohoma to San Francisco has revolutionized Japan, and that she will soon be one of the most important of countries, in a commercial point of view. Congress must legislate, and that quickly, he adds, or the other powers will gain many advantages over us.

He feels, moreover, the indignity of his position when brought into contact with the Japanese Ministers or with the representatives of other powers, and with his own country people, and he had much rather resign or be recalled than occupy his position under such circumstances, for, fenced in as he is, he feels that he is without influence or power at Court, and therefore without ability to serve his country beneficially. Mr. De Long devotes a number of pages of his letter to the necessity of retaining a regular naval force at the Japanese seaports and along the coast.

Secretary Fish had, yesterday and to-day, consultations with the President, who is in favor of raising the mission to a first-class one, of erecting all suitable buildings at Yeddo and Yokohama, and of doing all that is necessary to foster and increase our commerce and influence in Japan. The Secretary of the Navy has informed the President that the United States war vessels Benicia, Colorado, and Alaska are now under orders to sail for Japan.

A TRAGEDY.

Melancholy Suicide on the North River.

The ferry boat which left the slip at Hoboken for Barclay street, in this city, at 9·15 last evening, was the scene of a melancholy suicide. When the boat had reached the middle of the river, a woman of more than ordinary beauty, elegantly attired, leaped from the bow of the boat into the river. She was caught in the wheel, and must have been horribly mangled. Her body descended forever beneath the waves in the presence of a number of horror-stricken passengers, who had been apprised of the occurrence before it could be prevented. She had been observed by the pilot of the boat upon its bow, but he did not divine her intentions until after she had taken the fatal leap. As soon as she had done so, the boat was stopped and preparations made to rescue her, but before these could be made effective her fate had been decided. She sat in the ladies' cabin for some while before going to the place from which she leaped, and during that time her conduct was so eccentric and betrayed so much agitation as to elicit remark. She divided her attention between a ring which she had upon the fourth finger of her left hand and a letter which she had drawn from her pocket. Her going out of the cabin before the boat reached the pier was remarked as singular, but unfortunately none of her fellow-passengers followed her.—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

ART.

Sale of the Thompson Collection.

The sale of the great collection of the eccentric Thomas Thompson, of Boston, was continued yesterday in New York. About 250 pictures of various degrees of merit were sold, only one or two being undervalued. The large majority, however, brought prices far beyond their value as works of art. A Dutch picture by Brauwer, "Boors Merrymaking," brought $148; "Triumph of Galatea," by Schidone, $170; a portrait of Mrs. Jordan, by Leminoire, $178; a fine specimen of Luca Giordano, "Lot and his Daughters," $60; a landscape, by Robbe, of Brussels, $210; a Sleeping Venus, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, $80; a portrait of Sir Thomas Wentworthe, one of the early settlers of Charleston, artist unknown, $100; a cabin interior (Picardy), by G. Earl, of London, $550; a portrait of Christopher Gluck, the "Michael Angelo" of music, by Duplessis, $140; a portrait of Rembrandt Peale, by himself, $22; a portrait of Miss Foote, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, $165; "The Coquette," by Jean Raoux, $155; a landscape, by Turner, $125; "Early Morning," by Bierstadt, $135; an old mill, by the same, $400; "Some Pumpkins," by Carleton, $110; a Venus and Adonis, artist unknown, $325; "The Pic-nic," by Birdon, $130; a sea view, by M. J. Heade, $175; a cattle piece, by Hinckley, $153; a landscape, by Buttary, $100; a female reclining, artist unknown, $125; a skating scene, by Bierstadt, $175; and three bas reliefs in terra cotta, at from $7 to $12.

SHOO FLY.

Excitement in the National Bear Garden—Gen. Butler and Sunset Cox.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, seems destined to divide with General Butler the honor of leading the Republican side of the House of Representatives. His famous economy speech, in which he boldly charged his own party with extravagance and disregard of public interests, gave him a prominence before the people which no other Republican Congressman has attained; and his subsequent career has fully established the expectations which the conservative portion of the masses formed of him. General Butler, who constituted himself the champion of the administration, and as such sought to overthrow the statements of Mr. Dawes, yesterday met another defeat at the hands of his colleague.

Mr. Dawes' legislative appropriation bill proposes to cut down the salaries of a number of officers belonging to the Capitol police. Several members, including Mr. Butler, thought this an exhibition of very small economy, but Mr. Dawes reminded the Essex statesman how, a year ago, he favored abolishing the Capitol police force altogether, whereas now he occupied the opposite of the question. Mr. Dawes, referring to Butler's opposition to every proposed reduction of public expenditure, intimated that he (Butler) would not be satisfied one way or the other, and did not want to be, preferring to fight every question merely for buncombe and sensation.

Butler was squelched, but only for a moment, for when the next clause in the bill was proposed—that giving $1,500,000 for pay and mileage of members—Ben was up again and threw a regular bombshell into the House by proposing to cut off one-third of the amount, and not to allow one cent of the remaining two-thirds to be applied to the payment of mileage. This was substantially abolishing mileage for the next session. Butler pretended to be very much in earnest, and, shrugging up his shoulders, he exclaimed, "I would like to have a little economy in this thing, if I am allowed to do so!" This was striking Congress in a tender spot—taking away the largest perquisite of members.

They dared not oppose the saving of half a million dollars, although it came out of their own pockets, and their countenances wore a look of blank despair. Some few, however, had the courage to speak out, and among them was Sunset Cox, of New York, who, in his lively style, commenced to cut up the Dutch Gap hero, defending him, in a fearfully sarcastic manner, against the attacks of his Republican assailants. Everybody enjoyed the scene, save Butler himself, who, during Cox's remarks, eyed him closely, and the moment he closed rose to reply. There was general stillness throughout the House, and expectation was on tiptoe to hear what Butler would say in response to his assailants, and particularly Cox. Ben rose to the might of the occasion. He was brief, but pointed. He said something about the meanness of men who were in the habit of insinuating things against him which they dare not openly charge, but as for the gentleman from New York, Mr. Cox, the only way he could answer him was in the words which every little boy in the country was familiar with, and which was played by all the hand organs in town. He would only say to Mr. Cox (and here he waved his hand as if driving away a mosquito), "Shoo, fly; don't bodder me!" The House was in a roar in a moment, and the hilarity continued for some time, despite the efforts of the Speaker to restore order. The hit was most palpable, and was the only reply calculated to have the slightest effect under the circumstances. Cox did not relish the joke—it turned the tables against him completely. He became furious, and endeavored to say something bitter about Butler, going so far as to call him "a bad man." His remarks were very personal, and are condemned to-night by all who listened to them. The result of the whole debate was another victory for Dawes, the appropriation of $1,500,000 being retained.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Annual Report of the Book Committee—Complete Exoneration of the Officials of the Concern from all Charges of Fraud.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session at the Mission Building in New York during the last two weeks, adjourned *sine die* at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after adopting the subjoined report, which will be read with profound interest and gratification by all Methodists and friends of Methodism.

The committee consists of the following fifteen members, all of whom were present throughout the session, except the Rev. H. Bannister, who is in Europe, and the Rev. G. W. Maltby, who was obliged to return home by reason of sickness:—

James Pike, of New Hampshire Conference; G. W. Woodruff, of New York East Conference; C. S. Vancleve, of Newark Conference; Henry Slicer, of Baltimore Conference; I. S. Bingham, of Black River Conference; James Irwin, of Central New York Conference; G. W. Maltby, of Erie Conference; J. F. Kennedy, of North Ohio Conference; B. F. Rawlins, of Indiana Conference; F. A. Blades, of Detroit Conference; H. Bannister, of Wisconsin Conference; Cyrus Brooks, of Minnesota Conference; L. M. Vernon, of St. Louis Conference; J. H. Moore, of Illinois Conference; J. Rothweiler, of Central German Conference.

The report is as follows:—

To the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. Fathers and Brethren:—On the 4th of November, 1869, the Book Committee met at No. 805 Broadway, New York, in annual session, and entered regularly upon the transaction of its usual business, all of which was satisfactorily done. But during the session of the committee matters of peculiar interest, touching the credit and solvency of the Book Concern, were brought to its notice. Painful rumors on this subject had already gone abroad, and had awakened much solicitude throughout all our borders.

After two weeks of thorough search for truth, the committee reached the conclusions herein set forth:—

1. On the question, "In respect to the management or conduct of the agents, or either of them, has there been any fraud or corruption in the Book Concern?" the committee were unanimous in giving an answer in the negative.

2. On the question, "Has there been anything fraudulent or corrupt in the practice or conduct of any employe in the Book Concern so far as the printing department is concerned?" the committee voted eleven in the negative, two of the committee declining to vote.

3. On the question, "Has there been anything fraudulent or corrupt in the practice or conduct of any employe in the Book Concern in respect to the bindery department?" the committee fully deliberated, and decided in the negative by a vote of nine to four.

The amount of profits have been $954,235·85, which have been appropriated as follows:—

Paid amount due the Church, South, principal and interest	$193,918·62
Paid Bishops' salaries and travelling expenses, and General Conference appropriations and expenses	349,824·54
Paid dividends to Annual Conferences	40,400·00
Balance added to the capital stock	370,092·69
Total profits as above	$954,235·85
Average yearly profits	73,876·32

It should be borne in mind that the period above-named embraces the great financial crisis of 1856 and 1857, and the entire duration of the late war.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the committee.

B. F. RAWLINS, Chairman.
L. M. VERNON, Secretary.

New York, Feb. 10, 1870.

The following was ordered to be added to this report in view of a declaration made to the committee that the paper to which it refers would be forwarded to the Annual Conferences. CHAIRMAN.

Whereas, Since the adoption of this report to the Annual Conferences, a paper has been submitted to this committee, signed by Messrs. Slicer, Pike, and Vernon, dissenting from some of the conclusions of that report, which paper contains certain allegations and letters from outside parties intended to invalidate our conclusions and which letters and allegations are by no means full, and are, therefore, inconclusive:

Resolved, That we feel it due to say additionally to the Annual Conferences, that all the dissenting allegations and statements therein given were before the committee, and thoroughly traversed by them, and in view of all the facts and circumstances known to us in the specified cases, the committee see no reason to modify in the least their solemn judgment already recorded.

PLUCK.

Mrs. Dr. Walker Robbed by Highwaymen in Louisiana—Bold Conduct of the Plucky Woman.

The New Orleans *Republican*, of the 5th instant, says, on the 3d instant the renowned Dr. Mary Walker, being *en route* from Clinton, Louisiana, to Bayou Sara, availed herself at Jackson of an invitation from Captain Thomas H. Jenks to ride over in his buggy, there being no other conveyance. Between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., when within three miles of Bayou Sara, the Captain was startled by the lady suddenly reaching forward, seizing the reins, and bringing the horse to a dead halt, when simultaneously with raising his eyes, and discovering on either side of the buggy a highwayman in a kneeling position, covering him with double-barreled guns, the order was given, "your money or your lives." At this moment the Captain was feeling under the cushions for his revolver, when the robber shouted:—"Move a muscle and I fire." The lady comprehending the danger, seized Captain Jenks' hands, and held them up, showing him to be disarmed, when they were ordered to leave the buggy. A lad of about fourteen years old, with a revolver in his hand, conducted the vehicle behind the thick growth by the wayside, the prisoners, under cover of the guns, being ordered to follow. Captain Jenks observed, the moment that he fixed his eyes upon the robber covering him with his piece, that the man became nervous, which was apparent from the trembling of the gun-barrel, and he was ordered to turn his back, which he refused to do, saying, "You have our lives and property in your hands," to which the robber replied, "We want your money." The captain had considerable funds and valuable papers about him, but slipping his hand in his vest pocket, threw upon the grass about fifty dollars; the lady was then ordered to throw her money upon the grass, which she did to the amount of between sixty and seventy dollars—all she had but a ten-cent piece—and, holding it up between her fingers, she asked the villians if they wanted that too, to which they replied "No." They threatened, however, to search the prisoners, and if more was found they would murder them. One of the highwaymen then stated that they would break open and search the captain's trunk. The captain threw him the key, and requested that he would not spoil the lock. After an examination of the trunk the bandits retired slowly to a distance of some eighty yards, continuing to cover the parties with their guns. On reaching Bayou Sara an affidavit was made, and a description of the bandits given as near as possible, notwithstanding their half blackened and disguised faces. The coolness and self-possession of the lady probably preserved both her and Captain Jenks from being murdered. An inspection of the neighborhood showed a spare revolver at the foot of a tree, while a few yards distant in the road was a dead mule, bleeding from a wound in the haunch.

INFANTICIDE.

A Drunken Father Kills his Own Child.

The shocking story that follows was reported by telegraph from Cincinnati a few days since. We find details in the *Gazette* of Wednesday:—

A harrowing example of unnatural conduct by a parent, voluntarily divested of reason and feeling, we lay before our readers this morning—that of a drunken father scalding to death his infant child.

Monday evening, Valentine Klein, a butcher, came to his home, No. 197 Pleasant street, at about half-past 6 o'clock, drunk. His wife was preparing supper, and a pot of coffee was boiling on the stove. In the cradle near was the baby girl seven months old. Three other children, hungry and timid, were waiting for supper which their mother was preparing. There was no bread for the little mouths, and Mrs. Klein asked her husband for money to buy some. He answered with an oath and flew into a fearful rage. The children, accustomed to the storm, gathered around the table. The mother turned her back to the cradle to wait upon them. One of the children startled her with the cry, "Oh, mother, see what father has done to the baby!" She turned, and saw the helpless infant, noiseless, but struggling, the coffee-pot lying empty upon it. She took it in her arms, with her fingers took the hot grounds out of its mouth, and then—she says in her testimony before the Coroner—it cried. On its bosom and its face the boiling liquid had been poured.

The imbruted father was not arrested. He was too stupefied by liquor to feel much concern when the neighbors were called and a physician brought. The innocent little sufferer lingered till 6 o'clock yesterday morning, then died. Two officers arrested the father in Findlay Market about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Last night he was still locked up in Bremen Street Station, on the charge of murder.

Yesterday afternoon the Coroner held an inquest on the little corpse. A little brother of the dead child testified that "father was raising a fuss with mother because she asked him for a quarter to buy bread; and that when her back was turned father threw the pot of hot coffee in the cradle." The little son will be the only competent witness of the crime.

The coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the child came to her death 'by having been scalded by hot coffee which her father, while under the influence of liquor, had caused to be poured over her body."

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Novel Interchange Between Members of a Popular Opera Troupe.

Kinross and Gonzalez, two members of the Parepa-Rosa operatic troupe, indulged in a little pugilistic encounter behind the scenes at the Opera House last evening, which resulted in "first blood" being claimed for Kinross. It appears that a difference had occurred between the two in the afternoon relative to the possession of a room at their hotel, and Gonzalez, who alleged that Kinross had used unbecoming language to his wife, sprang upon the former as he was about to enter his dressing-room behind the scenes, and struck him a blow in the face. Kinross was at that time prevented from retaliating by the interference of other members of the company, but promised his opponent to make him "sing enough" when they were done singing in the opera. He kept his promise faithfully, too, for when Gonzalez emerged from the theatre he found himself confronted by Kinross, who immediately proceeded to "punch" his Roman nose with blows like mule kicks. The consequence was a "rush of blood" to that organ in quantity too generous for its capacity, and therefore an overflow, which slightly marred the good looks of its owner. Kinross, too, also found his "good right hand" so badly wounded by the contact that he was compelled to have it dressed at Kinsey's drug store. Thus ended an encounter in which both parties came off second best, a result seldom following an affair of this character, but most generally richly earned by pugilistic contestants.—*Newark Advertiser, Feb. 10.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Were Corrupt Means Used to Pass or Defeat the Police Bill?—A Committee of Investigation—A New Bill Reported in the Legislature.

Light Wanted in the Naval Medical Service—Important Improvements in Ordnance and Gunnery.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

The Committee of Investigation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11.—The House Committee appointed to ascertain whether any corrupt means were used to pass or defeat the Metropolitan Police bill, have held a meeting and elected Mr. Bunn Chairman. The committee consists of two Democrats (Brown and Mooney) and three Republicans (Bunn, Hong, and Elliott). A meeting will be held on Saturday (to-morrow), at 1 o'clock, in Common Council Chamber at Philadelphia, when Mayor Fox, the Chief of Police, and others will be subpœnaed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11.—Mr. Henszey introduced the following bill, which was referred to the appropriate committee:—

An Act Supplemental to an act Incorporating the City of Philadelphia, in Reference to the Police of said City:—

Section 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act all the powers heretofore vested in the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia in relation to the organization and discipline of the police force of said city be and they are hereby vested in five commissioners, to be called a Board of Police Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Mayor of the said city, who shall be *ex-officio* the president of said board, and three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business four of said commissioners shall be elected by the Select and Common Councils of said city in joint convention assembled, within twenty days from the passage of this act; at least one of whom shall be of the same political party as, and shall be nominated by the minority of said joint convention; said commissioners so elected shall hold their office until January 1, 1871, and their successors to be elected at the general election held on the second Tuesday in October, 1870, and annually thereafter as their respective terms expire; said commissioners shall be elected by the citizens of the four police districts of said city, and it is hereby made the duty of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia to carry out this act; said commissioners shall be residents of the police district they represent, and shall hold office: one for two years, one three years, one for four years, and one for five years, said terms of office to decided by lot upon the organization of said board and in the presence of the president thereof, which shall take place at noon on the Monday succeeding said election, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Immediately before said organization said four commissioners shall be duly qualified before a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia to well and faithfully discharge the duties of their office to the best of their ability; provided, that upon any vacancy occurring in said board thirty days previous to a general election, it shall be the duty of the said Select and Common Councils at their next regular stated meeting to elect a commissioner from the police district represented by his predecessor, to serve until the next general election, when his successor shall be chosen. No commissioner's term of office shall be deemed to have expired until his successor shall be duly qualified; and provided further, that no person shall be eligible to serve as a commissioner who holds or is a candidate for elector or appointment to any national, State, county, or municipal office of trust or profit; and that the members of the police force to be organized and appointed by said board shall hold office during good behavior, and shall be liable to removal only after a public hearing before said board.

Section 2. That the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia shall fix the salaries of the commissioners elected by them and of the clerks of said board, and provide for the payment of the same; they shall also furnish suitable accommodations for the meetings of the board, and pay all the necessary expenses thereof; provided that nothing contained in this act shall be construed as limiting or restricting the power of said Councils heretofore vested in them in any manner whatever as to the number of policemen to be appointed under this act, or for determining the daily, monthly, or annual pay for their services. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with any of the foregoing provisions be and the same are hereby repealed.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Improvement in Ordnance and Gunnery.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 9.—An important improvement in ordnance and gunnery has just been made, which, if it accomplishes all that is claimed for it by the inventor, is destined to succeed, to a great extent, the projectiles now in use by the Government.

Mr. J. W. Hill, of Jefferson, Williams county, Iowa, has invented a double-shotted projectile, by which he claims a shot can be thrown a distance of eight or ten miles. Messrs. Hill and Roberts arrived here on Monday morning with permission from Washington to make the experiment.

The shot is conical, with a bore inside, rifled, and a time fuse at the side, in fact, it is a small cannon itself. We examined an 8-inch shot which was fired to-day. It weighed 200 pounds before being loaded. The inner cavity or bore was 3½ inches, and extended some 8 inches back. Into this cavity was placed a half-pound of powder, some tow was then inserted, and afterwards a 12½ pound shot. The muzzle is stopped up by a brass plug, in two pieces. The shot is then placed in a cannon and discharged. The fuses are from 5 to 10 seconds; at the end of that time the fuse ignites the powder and discharges the 12½ pound shot. The inventor claims that the velocity of the small shot is greater than was the large one on leaving the cannon.

The experiments were commenced Monday morning, but on account of the plug in the end of the shot not being screwed in, it did not work satisfactorily. The motion obtained by the large ball, on being fired from a rifled gun was so great that the plug and ball both fell out after travelling, perhaps, a mile or more. Mr. Hill wanted the shots made with a plug to screw in, in the first place, but the machinist insisted that there was no possibility of the plug coming out until the powder was discharged, but the result shows the fallacy of this idea. For to-day's experiments, the plugs were all made to screw into the shot, and the result was all that could be desired. The fuse to the eight-inch shot was a ten-second fuse, and at the end of that time the 12½-pound shot was discharged, and the eight-inch shot kept on its way until its force was expended. The explosion of the powder does not burst the shot, but drives the plug out, as there is no vacuum between the shot and the muzzle.

It is the first time the shot has ever been tested, and it is pronounced by experienced judges to be a success. The experiments were made by Colonel T. G. Baylor, commanding the arsenal at this post, a full report of which will be forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Medical Service—A Grave Charge.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Lieutenant-Commander Mitchell, of the United States Navy, has addressed a communication to the Navy Department, setting forth that some time since he (Commander Mitchell) had a severe case of varicose veins, from the effects of which he might long have been prostrated upon a bed of sickness, with the possibility that he might have lost his life. He made a personal application at the Naval Hospital at the New York Navy Yard for admittance, but was informed that the naval surgeons attached to the yard had come to the conclusion that they could not perform the required operation, and that its obstinate character had no remedy in their professional skill.

Lieutenant-Commander Mitchell then was compelled to seek the advice and services of a surgeon in civil life, a Dr. Kissam. After some denial Commander Mitchell was admitted to the hospital and Dr. Kissam, the civil surgeon, relieved the patient and placed him on the high road to recovery. Commander Mitchell states the whole facts in the case to the department, and yesterday Secretary Robeson ordered Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, U. S. N.; Surgeon J. Beale, U. S. N., and Commander W. D. Whiting to constitute a naval court of inquiry to investigate the charges set forth by Lieutenant-Commander Mitchell, to ascertain whether further action is necessary to be taken in the case.

FROM EUROPE.

Last Night's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 10—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for account. Five-twenties of 1862, 87½; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 85⅞; Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed steady. Middling uplands, 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales to-day have been 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Pork, 96s. Lard, 69s. Bacon, 56s. 6d. Linseed oil, £32.

LONDON, Feb. 10—Evening.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9½@1s. 9¾d.

BREMEN, Feb. 10—Evening.—Petroleum closed active.

HAMBURG, Feb. 10—Evening.—Petroleum closed flat at 15 marcs banco 13 schillings.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 11—Noon.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅞ for account. American securities are firm; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87⅝; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 86⅛. Stocks firm. Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central still excited; sales at 114; Great Western, 27¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—Noon.—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 69,000 bales, including 6000 for export and 9000 on speculation. The stock in port is 352,000 bales, including 157,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 65,000 bales, including 50,000 bales American.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 35c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 11.—Petroleum opened firm at 59f. 67½c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 11—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅞. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 87¼; of 1867, 86. Erie R. R., 20¾; Illinois Central has declined to 112; Great Western, 27.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

In the case of John B. Goff, charged with involuntary manslaughter, in causing the death of Caroline L. Olfield, a little girl four years old, on the 4th of December, by an explosion resulting from an experiment with a fluid lamp, said to be patented as non-explosive, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Prison cases were tried to-day.

George Williams was acquitted of a charge of larceny. James Cunnington complained that his coat was stolen on Monday evening from Nazareth Church, in Thirteenth street, near Vine, and was found upon the prisoner the same evening. Williams said he had bought the coat from a man in the street, but he did not know who the man was, never having seen him before or since. There is a little rule of law which says that the recent possession of stolen goods throws upon the accused the *onus* of giving a satisfactory explanation of that possession; but the jury disposed of this case *sans* the rule.

George Washington, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a buffalo robe belonging to C. Vortier. The robe was taken from a wagon in the street, and afterwards found to have been left by the prisoner at a stable on S. Seventh street. The prisoner said a stranger had given him the robe to sell, and he did not know it had been stolen; but the jury observed the rule mentioned in the preceding case.

John Wilson was convicted of assault and battery upon Adolphus Schoenberg, the proof being that while under the influence of liquor he seized the prosecutor, a perfect stranger to him, on the bridge at Nicetown Lane, gave him a hearty shake, kicked him, and told him to pass on. He has already been in prison eight months awaiting trial.

Peter McFarland was convicted of the larceny of a trunk containing clothing and a small amount of money. It was taken from a house in Sansom street, above Seventeenth, and afterwards tracked to the prisoner's possession in Baltimore.

Hugh Gordon was convicted of entering a farmer's stable with intent to steal, having been found there in the night time, and giving no other reason for his presence there than that he was looking for a place where he could sleep.

Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Thompson.

John Penn Brock vs. The Phœnix Iron Company. Before reported. Jury out.

Luther C. Edmunds, Trustee, vs. Thomas E. Harkins, et al. An action of ejectment to try the title to property in Sixth street, above Poplar. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Moses Kuhn vs. George W. Brigham. A feigned issue to try the right to a lot of liquor in Eleventh street, above Oxford. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

David L. Haley et al. vs. The City. An action to recover interest upon the amount due for the appropriation of property for the extension of the Park. Verdict for plaintiffs, $2840·62, subject to a point of law reserved.

William H. Lanning and Wife vs. Robert Culbertson and Wife. An action of slander to recover damages for opprobrius words alleged to have been spoken by defendant's wife of Mrs. Lanning. Jury out.

John Sheetz vs. Samuel S. Breitenback. An action to recover for work and labor done. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Feb. 11, 1870.

The money current continues to run slowly and smoothly and with a good supply at all the usual sources the market is emphatically easy. Though the demand for capital is slowly improving from day to day, the rates remain substantially the same, and there is really no new developments worthy of comment. We continue to quote demand loans at five per cent. on good bond or other collaterals, and first-class business paper at about seven per cent. The entire class of lenders are disposed to be liberal to applicants furnished with the requisite credentials.

Gold is active and decidedly weak this morning, sales opening at 120⅛, declining to 120, and closing about noon at 120⅛.

In Government bonds, as well as in gold, there was some unloading, which looks like doubts of a falling market.

The Stock market was less active, but prices continue steady. In State loans there were sales of the sixes, second series, at 106; third do. at 108, and sixes, war loan, at 101. City sixes were quiet, with sales of the new issues at 100½. Sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 92½.

Reading Railroad was rather quiet and prices were higher. Sales at 48¾. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 57¼. Camden and Amboy Railroad was without change, and sold at 114¾. Lehigh Valley Railroad was higher, selling at 54½. Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad sold at 40½; and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 41¼; 75 was bid for Norristown; 35¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 29½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares no sales, 17 was bid for Schuylkill preferred and 33½ for Lehigh.

Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares were ignored.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$1000 W Jer 6s.................................88½

FIRST BOARD.

$7000 Pa 6s, 3d se.ls.	108	$3300 Sch N 6s, 82.ls.	59½
$100 do.........	107¾	$500 Sch N 6s '72...	60
$150 do...2d se.	106	$2000 Susq Bds.....	46
$1500 City 6s, New.	100½	100 sh Read R..b30.	48½
$100 do.........	100½	100 do......2d.	48½
$1000 Pa 6s W L Cp.	101	200 do.........	48¾
$1000 Pa R deb bds.	95¾	10 sh Cam & A R.	114¾
$3000 Leh gold L....	92½	100 sh Penna R....	57¼
$1000 do.........	92½	100 do....2d&l.	57¼
$600 Leh Con L....	76½	5 do.........	57¼
$800 W Jer R 6s....	88½	131 do.........ls.	57¼
$1000 do.........	88½	41 sh Leh V R...ls.	54½
$2000 Phil & E 7s....	89¾	75 sh O C & A R.ls.	40½
$3000 do.........	89½	104 sh Lit Sch R..b5.	41¼
$1000 do.........	89¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117¼; do., 1862, 114⅛@114¼; do. 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, new, 113@113¼; do. 1867, do. 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, do., 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 112@112¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 120@120⅛; Silver, 116@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $865@875; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $960@970; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $695@710.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 114⅛@114¼; do., 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1865 114⅛@114⅜; do., July. 1865, 112⅞@113⅛; do. do., 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1868, 113@113¼; 10-40s, 112@112¼; Cur. 6s, 111⅛@111¼. Gold, 120⅛.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	120¼	11·20 A. M.	120⅛
10·02 "	120¼	11·45 "	120
10·10 "	120⅜	11·46 "	120¼
10·19 "	120	11·47 "	120⅛
11·02 "	120½		

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	41½
Con. Stock Scrip...	97	Western Union Tele	34½
do. scrip......	95¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	47
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	25	Mil. & St. Paul R com	74½
Ph. and Rea. R......	97½	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	89
Mich. South. & Ni.R.	88½	Adams Express......	62½
Cle. and Pitt. R......	98¾	Wells, Fargo & Co....	19½
Chi. and N. W. com..	73¾	United States........	50½
Chi. and N. W. pref..	90½	Tennessee 6s, new..	50½
Chi. and R. I. R......	120½	Gold............	119¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	92½	Market firm.	

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The flagging speculation in the gold market rendered the premium easily susceptible to the effects of the foreign news, and the result was a decline in gold.

"The opening price was 120⅜, with the bulk of transactions at 120¼@120⅜. At this time the cable brought the news of a termination of the Paris riots, with a firm closing to the Bourse and an advance in rentes. The price, thereupon, gradually settled to 120⅛.

"From the ease which was experienced in the money market yesterday and to-day it is expected that the bank statement on Saturday will show a further expansion in the item of loans and a heavy increase in deposits, as a result of further heavy receipts of currency from the interior. No transactions occurred above six per cent., and to prime houses, on good and prime securities, the prevailing rates were five and four per cent. The leading Government dealers were more than accommodated at the last mentioned figure.

"There is a good demand for prime commercial acceptances, and to-day rates for four months' paper declined to six per cent.; still there were 'gilt edge' names offering at seven, while some six months' acceptances were quoted at eight per cent. The range of quotations is six to eight per cent., which will include everything in the shape of prime business notes. For single names it is more difficult to fix the range, but seven to fifteen will about embrace it.

"The foreign exchange market was irregular, being steady at the opening and becoming strong about midday, but closing heavy and lower, the prime bankers' selling at 108¾ for round amounts of sixty-day sterling, the decline being all the more remarkable for the simultaneous decline in gold.

"The Government market opened with the dullness which has been its feature for the past week, and was therefore quite sensitive to the depressing influences of a lower range in gold and heavy offerings of bonds at the Government purchase to-day. The amount offered was $5,700,000, in twenty-eight proposals. The accepted lots were from one house, at 112·65 ex interest. An impression prevails that at the next purchase, toward the close of the month, the Government will be in a condition, with reference to its currency balance, to accept more than the million which will then be solicited in the programme. The decline to-day was an average of about one-half per cent. for the leading speculative issues, the '67s at their lowest touching 113⅛."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.—The Flour market is more active, and the demand both for shipment and home consumption has improved. Sales of 1200 barrels, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota exta family at $5@5·75, the latter rate for choice, Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@5·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·75 ℔ barrel.

The demand for Wheat is quite good, but the high views of holders restrict operations. Sales of 1200 barrels Pennsylvania red at $1·24@1·26, and 2000 bushels York State white at $1·45. Corn is less active, and prices are barely sustained. Sales of 3500 bushels new yellow at 87@91c., according to dryness. Oats are unchanged; 2500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54 cents.

Barley is in better demand. Sales of 2000 bushels two-rowed New York at 85@90c., and 1000 barrels four-rowed do. at $1·12½.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote at $30 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky is steady at 97@99c. for Western wood and iron-bound.

—It is said that a daughter of Madame Lind Goldschmidt has a beautiful voice, which she is educating with a view to her professional appearance.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........FEBRUARY 11

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........30 | 11 A. M........37 | 2 P. M........42

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Norw. bark Hertha, Arentsen, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Light of Home, Nickerson, Providence, Knight & Sons.

Schr Sally C. Morton, Garwood, Newbern, N. C., S. Lathbury & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, 3 days from Portland, in ballast to W. S. Hilles.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Rising Sun, Hastings, 12 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Gen. Palmer, Huston, from Cape May, with gravel to captain.

Schr Alaska, Pierce, from Brandywine, with flour to R. M. Lea & Co.

BELOW.

Brig W. H. Bickmore, from Sagua.

ASHORE.

Brig Herald, hence for Sagua, was ashore yesterday morning on the bar off Marcus Hook. She remained on last evening, but it is thought she would get off without damage.

WENT TO SEA.

On 9th inst., bark Mexican, hence for Sagua; brig Estelle, for Rio de Janeiro; schrs James Ponder, Jr., for Cardenas; and Adelia, for St. John, N. B. 10th inst., ship Tuscarora, hence for Mobile.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Jasper, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 9th inst.

Schr Mary D. Cranmer, Davis, hence for Boston, at New York yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE ROCHEFORT EMEUTE IN PARIS.

From the N. Y. World.

The easy suppression of the recent disturbances and prompt restoration of order and quiet without scenes of carnage and horror such as have often been enacted in the streets of Paris, are creditable to the moderation which has, on this occasion, tempered the firmness of the French Government. It was the determination of the authorities to shed no blood, if bloodshed could be avoided; and the suppression of the riot without any serious loss of life has caused the wave to pass under the ship without straining its timbers.

The Government was fully prepared for this emergency, physically and morally. The time that had elapsed since the assassination of Victor Noir, which led to these troubles, has been sufficient for the adoption of precautionary measures by quietly bringing more troops to the vicinity of Paris, and making such military dispositions as would enable the army to act with vigor and overwhelming efficiency, if an extreme emergency should arise. The feeling among the intelligent classes that the Government was irresistible against any immediate attempts at revolution has spared the necessity of a full exertion of its strength. In the proceedings against Rochefort, the care which it took to fortify itself legally and morally evinced solid wisdom. By introducing the subject in the Corps Legislatif, and inviting and tolerating full debate upon it in advance of the prosecution, the Government got an opportunity to explain its motives and answer objections to its proposed course in the face of the nation; and M. Ollivier did this with so much skill and success that he carried the assembly with him by an overwhelming majority—the numbers being 222 votes for, and only 34 against the prosecution. This put it out of the power of the malcontents to assert, with any color of plausibility, that the Government was acting by arbitrary caprice or headlong resentment in the steps it was taking. The prosecution was sanctioned in advance by the great body of the elected representatives of the people, and therefore seemed undertaken purely in the interest of order, and with the moral support of the nation. These precautions made the proceedings against Rochefort seem in ostensible harmony with the professed renunciation of personal and the substitution of representative government. They were rendered necessary by the fact that Rochefort was himself a deputy, and his offense an abuse of the freedom of the press—both being points on which the whole liberal part of the nation are extremely and justly sensitive. All this precautionary preparation was adroitly planned, and is justified by the result. The new Government has passed, without a serious shock, through an unexpected and most inopportune crisis.

If a necessity had arisen for wholesale slaughter to put down the rioters, there is no reason to doubt that the imperial troops would have been victorious; but the reform of the Government would have been arrested and turned back, and the new liberal tendencies destroyed in the germ. If the Emperor Napoleon were twenty years younger and in the full vigor of health, perhaps he would have gladly accepted such a result. But the Emperor is growing old, his health frail, the heir to his throne a child, the Empress without talents to govern strongly as a regent, and the stability of his dynasty is staked on the success of his tardy attempt to inaugurate representative government. He is acting under the coercion of circumstances; but the necessities of his position are a guarantee of his good faith in the recent change of system. Yet his interest in it is only personal, and he would withdraw every concession and fall back upon the army as the sole instrument of authority, if he felt his throne tottering under him during his lifetime. He will not risk present power for the chance of perpetuating his dynasty after his decease. If, therefore, the recent riot had grown to more formidable proportions, it would have been unflinchingly put down at whatever cost, and followed by a sullen relapse into imperial absolutism. It is fortunate for the experiment that Paris was not thrown into one of those wild deliriums of violence to which its excitable population is so prone.

If it is a misfortune to the Emperor to have such an impetuous, hare-brained relative as Prince Pierre Bonaparte, whose murderous folly furnished the occasion for these disturbances, it has been, on the other hand, a great advantage that the leader who undertook to turn the occasion to account is such a despicable fomenter of sedition as Henri Rochefort. This uneasy miscreant has not a single title to respect. He has a vulgar, sinister face; a repulsive bearing; an upstart insolence of manner; no talent that fits him for any other trade than that of a libeller; no quality which can bind his associates to him by any other tie than a common taste for violence and rancor, or common hatred of the imperial family. The liberal statesmen of France scorn, despise, and shun him; they wash their hands of all affiliation or complicity with him, and would think themselves disgraced by consenting to follow him as a leader. The prudent moderation of M. Ollivier, supported as it was by the great body of the deputies, is set off to great advantage by contrast with such a vulgar demagogue and reckless, violent libeller as this miscreant Rochefort.

As things look at this distance, the government of M. Ollivier will not be weakened by the recent outbreak. It arose out of an occurrence which nobody could have so much regretted as the Goverment, and for which no other member of the Imperial family is responsible than the disesteemed perpetrator; and he was surrendered without hesitation, or any attempt at favoritism, to be dealt with according to the law. France has, no doubt, real grievances; but the assassination of Victor Noir by a bully who happens to belong to the Imperial family was not an occurrence which justified an attempted revolution. The sober public judgment of Paris could neither approve of the cause nor the methods of the revolutionists on this occasion; and as they did not succeed in provoking the Government into haste, violence, cruelty, or passion, but, on the contrary, led it to a display of wise moderation, combined with steady, unquailing firmness, and followed by prompt and almost bloodless success, the Imperial reforms will probably command as much confidence as if these untoward events had not occurred.

THE REPUBLICAN STORM WHICH IS BREWING.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Three events have just occurred in Washington which show how thoroughly the administration is demoralized, and how widely the Republicans in Congress are divided on important questions. We refer to the decision of the Supreme Court on the Legal-tender act, the feeling in the Senate on General Grant's nomination of Judge Strong and Mr. Bradley to fill the vacancies in that court, and the vote in the House on Mr. Marshall's resolutions against a protective tariff.

Of the seven judges who pronounced upon the Legal-tender act, five were appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and when they were elevated to the bench they were believed to be thorough Republicans, and fully in accord with that party on all the financial measures arising out of the war, prominent among which stood the act now called in question. But when this measure is brought to the bar of the court, two of these judges take one view of its fundamental and vital provisions, and three take another and totally different view. And we have no doubt that their discordant opinions reflect the sentiments which the Republicans entertain on the same subject. They differ as widely as the five judges.

The nomination by the President of Messrs. Strong and Bradley has brought out, and will probably yet develop in a more marked degree, the hostile feeling which exists between General Grant and the Senate. This hostility is largely due to the refusal of the Senate to unite with the House in the repeal of the Tenure-of-office act, a measure upon which General Grant had set his heart ere he took the Presidential oath. The Senate will seize every opportunity afforded by unfortunate nominations, like those of Messrs. Strong and Bradley, to prove to General Grant that they intend to keep the check upon him which the Tenure act has put in their hands. Of course, he will grow restive under this; but it will avail nothing, except to intensify the hostility between the Executive and the Senate.

Perhaps, however, the vote of the House on Mr. Marshall's resolutions brings more prominently into view the wide differences of opinion in the Republican ranks on the issues of the future than either of the other matters we have mentioned. The resolutions aimed a blow at the long-cherished tariff policy of the party. This is one of the main issues on which sanguine members of the party were relying to rally its forces, now that the great controversies growing out of the war are passing away. And yet, on the question of tabling these resolutions, thirty Republicans from the West voted with forty-seven Democrats against this indirect and evasive mode of disposing of this vital matter; and among these thirty were such leading names as Allison, Judd, Lawrence, Julian, Benjamin, and Ingersoll, who doubtless truly reflect the opinions of the Western Republicans on the subject of protection. The resolutions were sent to the table by only twelve majority. If a direct vote could have been obtained, at least ten more Republicans would have taken side with the Democrats, and Mr. Marshall's resolutions in favor of a purely revenue tariff would have been adopted.

These gales are forerunners of the storm which is sure to shipwreck the Republican party ere the next Presidential election, unless it promptly drives from the helm the incompetent and inexperienced pilots who now undertake to direct its affairs.

SENSE IN CENSUS MAKING.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Upon the authority of the Congressional Committee on the Ninth Census, we are authorized to state that there is in existence a distinct account of a census ordained by the Emperor Yee of China in the year 2042. This census antedates that of Moses and the Israelites at the time of the exodus by half a dozen centuries probably. It is curious that these Chinese are found to have originated or discovered several centuries before anybody else the things which pertain to civilization. Printing, gunpowder, the magnetic needle, and innumerable inventions in the arts, must be placed to their credit, and now we seem to find them the first census makers. Since the time of the Emperor Yee, it is to be supposed that the art of census-making has advanced somewhat. Statistics are now recognized as a science. China made the first census in 2042 B. C., and the United States made the best in 1860 A. D. But there are few things in the world that cannot be improved; and while Emperor Yee deserves credit for establishing the first census, Mr. Garfield deserves no less for a well-planned attempt to better the last and best. Mr. Garfield and the committee reported numerous and considerable objections to the present method of taking the census.

An unknown census taker calls on a family and spreads before them his array of blanks, which they see for the first time. They fear it is not all right that an unknown individual with a lot of legal looking blanks should poke all sorts of questions at them, and suspicion of his inquisitorial character must be allayed, fears that it is an assessment for purposes of taxation must be quieted, and the subject explained, and the memories of the families stimulated, before anything like the proper data can be ascertained. Under the present law the operations of the census are not sufficiently confidential, the citizen is not freed from the apprehension that his private affairs, the secrets of his family and business, will not be disclosed to his neighbors. The facts given by members of one family will be seen by all those whose record succeeds theirs on the same blank, and the returns at the central office are not properly guarded from observation. Inaccuracy and waste of time are the resultant of these objections. Too much time is allowed in taking and publishing the census. The main report of 1850 was not published till 1853, and the volume relating to manufactures not till 1859. The preliminary report of 1860 was printed in 1862; full reports on population and agriculture were delayed until 1864; and those on manufactures and mortality till the end of 1866, when the reports were sadly out of date. For these and other defects in taking and issuing the census Mr. Garfield's bill proposed reasonable remedies. Smaller districts should be instituted, the present Congressional districts being the most convenient, probably, and small enough for any man to intelligently arrange the work therein, and put its carrying out into the hands of intelligent men chosen for their especial fitness for the work. Separate schedules for the various topics of inquiry should be distributed before the visit of the census officer, and by this means it was believed that much greater correctness would be attained in the reports, and that the time required for the enumeration might be reduced to one month.

But Mr. Garfield's bill proposed not only to remedy certain defects in the taking and publishing of the census, but also a thorough revision of the present schedules of inquiry. That which had exclusive reference to slaves can now happily be dropped; that to color should include distinctively the Chinese, who certainly deserve such recognition, if for no other reason than that of having been the first census takers. Inquiries as to the education of children were to be advantageously increased. In accordance with the earnest desire of Dr. Jarvis, the branch of vital statistics was deservedly to receive more attention. The importance of inquiries as to public health, and the prevalence of diseases, is certainly as great as that of any other topic. The old schedule of agriculture, which contained 246 columns of inquiries, was carefully compressed into less than eighty in the new, and with the cutting out of old lumber, and the introduction of new and pertinent features, the committee considered that a great improvement had been effected. The deficiencies of the old, though so much larger than the new schedule, are indicated in the addition of inquiries as to the value of farm buildings other than dwelling houses, the average number of cows milked during the year, and the value of poultry and its products on the farm. Industrial statistics and those of internal commerce were thoroughly revised. It is an almost incredible fact that what may be termed extractive industry, including the products of our mines, our fisheries, and the petroleum interest, has hitherto been wholly neglected in the census. Fuller statistics in regard to railroads were provided for, and the business of life insurance, which since the year 1860 has grown from comparatively nothing to its present proportions, insuring the enormous amount of nearly $2,000,000,000, was to be statistically investigated. In the language of the committee, "Whether these companies are sound or not, whether the people may rely upon the safe investment of the money which they have put into their hands, will altogether depend upon the way in which they are conducting their business; and we propose by this bill to bring out the facts so that the country may see what are the operations of these great corporations."

Under the head of Social Statistics, the committee told us that certain inquiries proved practically worthless. They omitted or reclassified them. In short, they found enough to do in the way of improvement to justify the expectation of a better census for the year 1870 than that of ten years ago. The House of Representatives did its duty well by the Census bill, making it before the recess a subject of daily consideration. But since its passage to the Senate it has not secured the attention it deserves. The general features of the bill had our hearty approval. The zeal and labor bestowed upon it by General Garfield and his committee were worthy of commendation, and so good a measure as they had produced deserved at the hands of the Senate careful consideration and some amendment, but not the cavalier treatment it has received. It was on Tuesday defeated, and, as we fear, hopelessly.

THE COLONIES AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

For the moment, Colonial affairs, after a long step into the foreground, are thrust back again. But it is obvious that the relations of the mother country and the colonies are soon to form what is called a question; and therefore we venture the contribution of a few hints on the subject. Very much the best suggestion ever made about it is contained in a pamphlet published several years ago by Mr. Henry Thring, which attracted at the time hardly any of the notice which its conspicuous merit deserved. Mr. Thring is one of the most intelligent and influential of our legislators, though fortunately, both for the country and for himself, he has no seat in Parliament, and never will have one. Of course no one man makes any important law, but the person who draws up and puts into distinct and categorical shape the views of the Cabinet, which are often very general and more or less crude, has more to do with legislation practically than any other individual man. At all events, what he says is entitled to the utmost respect and attention, and nothing which bears his name can safely be disregarded as impracticable or visionary. Let us see, then, what Mr. Thring has to say on this great topic. The pamphlet to which we refer is called "Suggestions on Colonial Reform." It was published by Messrs. Stevens and Haynes, and its preface is dated January 11, 1865. We earnestly recommend it to all persons interested in the subject. Mr. Thring's great point is that whereas the colonies and the mother country may be reciprocally of the greatest use to each other, and whereas it is necessary in order that they may be of use that their mutual obligations and the character of their relations to each other should be definitely understood and clearly settled, it would be well to pass an act to define them. Such a definition as Mr. Thring points out would remove numerous future possibilities of quarrel, as to which he well remarks:—"More than half the heartburnings and bickerings in the world arise from the absence of a settled rule of conduct to meet a possible contingency, from the impossibility of parting without the pride of the one party being hurt, or the dignity of the other offended.' Mr. Thring embodied the scheme by which he proposed to effect this object in a draft bill, which forms an appendix to his pamphlet, and on the provisions of which we will proceed to make some remarks. Its fundamental principle is as novel as it is just. It is simply this: that the connection between the mother country and the colony ought to be regarded as an advantage to both parties, but in particular to the colony; and that, on the one hand, the colony should, if it pleased, have a right, recognized by statute, to withdraw from the connection; while, on the other hand, the mother country should have a right, if the colony misbehaved itself, to punish such misbehavior by expulsion. As things stand at present there is a feeling—a diminishing feeling, no doubt, but still a feeling—that by proclaiming its independence a colony would, as it were, punish the mother country for any misconduct on its part, and that the power to do so constitutes a hold over the pride of the United Kingdom which puts it to a certain extent at the mercy of its dependencies. Mr. Thring justly points out that this is quite a mistake; that in most cases such conduct would amount to cutting off your nose to spite your face, and that if expulsion were regarded as a punishment (which it really would be), union would be regarded as a privilege, which it really is.

The scheme of the bill by which Mr. Thring hoped to accomplish these objects was as follows:—The first part related to the formation of new colonies; the second to the constitutions to be provided for those which as yet have no constitution; the third to a division between imperial and local power, and the fourth to the proceedings by which colonies might, if they wished it, obtain independence, or, if they incurred such a penalty, be visited by expulsion. Of these parts the third and fourth are by far the most interesting and important. The third, which draws the line between local and imperial powers, is justly described by Mr. Thring as the keystone of his scheme. It reserves to the Crown the right of declaring war, and all rights incident thereto; as, for example, that of establishing prize courts, carrying on diplomatic relations with foreign countries, and the like; and it declares that in the event of foreign war the United Kingdom will protect the colony, if the colony will render for its own defense assistance by contributions of men and money in proportion to its wealth and circumstances. The colony is to protect itself against internal commotions and native tribes; and if it requires assistance in doing so from the United Kingdom, conditions may be imposed in respect of such assistance. The right to legislate upon various other subjects affecting the empire at large, such as bankruptcy, insolvency, laws as to copyright, naturalization, etc., is reserved to the crown, and the powers of the local legislatures are defined, and in some respects extended. As to independence, the colony is to have a right to petition for it through its legislature, and such petition may be granted by the Crown. On the other hand, the Crown may by proclamation force independence on the colony if it fails to fulfil its obligations.

Such is the general outline of Mr. Thring's scheme, and as far as it goes it appears to us admirable. It is of the last importance to put the relations between the different parts of the empire on a solid and genuine basis, and to substitute, as far as possible, sentiment based upon and limited by reason for a congeries of sentiments which are very far from being either reasonable or harmonious.

It may, indeed, be said that the scheme tends rather to facilitate the disruption of the empire than to consolidate it, inasmuch as it provides a means by which that could be legalized which the law as it stands would describe as high treason. Such a criticism, we think, would be unjust. Every one knows perfectly well that no earthly consideration would induce this country in the present day to embark upon another American war. If Canada or Australia proclaimed her independence, she would not have to fight for it. Surely it is better to recognize by law that which already exists in fact, and to make arrangements now, when no one's pride can be hurt by making them, the want of which hereafter might lead to the alternative between national humiliation and civil war. We are, however, of opinion that there is a defect in the scheme which ought to be supplied before it would operate to bind together the different members of the empire. For this purpose there will be required not only a clear definition of existing powers, but the creation of a machinery which does not at present exist for investigating the common wants and giving expression to the common feelings of the empire.

It would, of course, be difficult to frame such a system, but we do not think the difficulty would be insuperable. The main difficulty of such schemes arises from the fact that those who frame them always aim at providing a common legislation for the whole empire; and beyond all doubt it is exceedingly difficult, not to say impossible, to deal with all the questions which would be raised by such an undertaking. We do not see, for instance, how the points raised by Burke in his speeches as to the quarrel with America could be disposed of in these days more satisfactorily than in his. Surely, however, we ought not to forget that in the eye of the world in which we live counsel is at least as important as law; and though it would be exceedingly difficult to establish a common Legislature by which all the affairs of the empire might be governed, it would be easy to devise an Imperial Council in which the different legislatures might be represented, and by which they might be advised. Suppose that the legislature of every colony were empowered to elect a certain number of representatives who should come to England, and there sit as Privy Councillors in company with an equal number of English Privy Councillors, publicly discuss different schemes by which different sections of the empire might be of use to the whole, and approve of drafts of bills by which in their opinion Parliament on the one hand, and the different local legislatures on the other, might carry out the objects in view; would not their recommendations have every chance of being accepted? They would, of course, have no legal power until they had been accepted and acted upon by the local legislature; but if recommended by such a body they would be sure at all events to be discussed, and it is eminently probable that they would be carried. If the British Empire is to exist at all, it must exist by the free consent and by the hearty co-operation of the parties concerned. We must assume good faith and loyalty, for if they do not exist the whole fabric must, and most assuredly will, fall to pieces sooner or later. But if we should make that fundamental assumption, it must surely be regarded as eminently likely that such a body as the one which we have suggested would make wise suggestions, and that those suggestions would be adopted by the parties concerned. Nearly all the disputes which have at any time arisen between the colonies and the mother country have been more or less the result of mutual ignorance, and might have been avoided by the existence of any body which would really represent the views and interests of both parties. Informally the colonies have often had representatives in England. Mr. Roebuck, if we are not mistaken, acted at one time as agent for Canada, and within the last few years this country has been repeatedly visited by gentlemen who, without any definite official position, did nevertheless act and were received as being in a very real sense indeed the representatives of Canadian opinion. But if, instead of coming merely as private persons, and being received by the Secretary of State or by members of Parliament on the footing of private friends, they had come as the public accredited representatives of their colony, with suitable dignity and proper official salaries, if they had met with other representatives of other colonies in an assembly like the House of Lords or the Privy Council, there to explain the views of their constituents, and to discuss the measures which by the united weight of the whole empire should be submitted to the legislatures of its different parts, their position would have been far more dignified, and the results of their visit very much more beneficial. The mere fact that such an institution would give to the leading men of all the colonies a high object of ambition, and a strong personal interest in the prosperity of the empire at large, would be a great recommendation to it.

MR. GLADSTONE'S OPPORTUNITY.

From the N. Y. Times.

If any one wishes to appreciate the progress of liberal ideas in England, it is only necessary to read the Queen's speech on the opening of Parliament last Tuesday. The ballot is half promised, the land laws in Ireland are to be completely modified, there is to be a bill for the enlargement of the means of national education, the religious tests in Universities are to be abolished, new rating laws are to be introduced, and there is foreshadowed the beginning of those measures for the reform of the land system in England which the rich have long dreaded, and the poor long prayed for. This is a comprehensive programme for a ministry to announce through the mouth of the monarch. Times have changed since men were transported for fourteen years for daring to recommend Parliamentary reform, or were sent to prison for presuming to suggest that the taxes were somewhat burdensome.

The most significant circumstance in connection with this advance of opinion and principles is that radical measures are proffered not by the representative of a minority in the nation, but by the most powerful minister who has directed the affairs of England since the days of Pitt. We doubt, indeed, whether Pitt was ever actually so strong as Mr. Gladstone is at this moment. Pitt played a desperate game, and was always liable to suffer the penalty of failure. But Mr. Gladstone is asked to do nothing more than carry out certain internal reforms which he has eagerly advocated for years past. When a man's heart is set upon a great work, and the power to accomplish that work is suddenly placed in his hands, we have a right to look for great results. Mr. Gladstone is absolutely master at the present time of the destinies of England. He has an enormous majority in the House of Commons at his back. The vast bulk of the people are cheering him on. The opposition party is weak and disorganized. Even Mr. Disraeli's genius can do nothing for the Conservatives. The day has gone by when the Prime Minister was little more than puppet in the hands of the sovereign. Mr. Gladstone has more power than the Queen, and it is difficult to say what measure he could not pass through Parliament if he chose to bring all his strength to bear upon it. He occupies the grandest position which any man of his country has been able to boast of since Parliamentary government was known.

A liberal programme—a "truly liberal" programme—is therefore no more than all the world had a right to look for from his hands. He has dwelt much upon the wrongs of Ireland; in a certain sense, it may be said that he has made much political capital out of them. Now it is within his power to redress those wrongs. But his hand must not pause there. In England he will find want more widely spread, and discontent more deeply seated, than at any period within the term of his own life. By a strange oversight this subject was not even alluded to in the speech prepared for the Queen. It cannot be so ignored in Parliament. The abolition of "religious tests" will not put bread in the mouths of the hungry. It may be a task of great difficulty to provide a remedy for the hardships under which the English laboring classes at present smart. But we have been taught to believe that Mr. Gladstone is a very great man, and the people have put unlimited power in his hands in order that he may settle difficulties which weaker ministries could not attack. The cries of the distressed operatives and mechanics of England reach to every part of the world. We seem to hear them in this country night and day. It might inspire any statesman to perform noble and memorable deeds to see these thousands of helpless men before him, with the knowledge that he had the power to raise them out of their misery if only he could find out the way. To that problem Mr. Gladstone must address himself, if he would save the credit of his name, and retain the position which was conferred upon him amid the acclamations of the people.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 6 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870
11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
291 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.
Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease.
S. SHEPHERD,
1 31 mwf13t Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given.
HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 dt12F

☞ THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.
1 29 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
8 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf5

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

☞ HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 19

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 28

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

FURNITURE.

FINE FURNITURE.
DANIEL M. KARCHER,
Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.
A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED 2 3thstu1mrp

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6tf PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE AND BUY YOUR BEDDING.
THE GREAT AMERICAN
is without a rival, is without a rival, being the Finest, Cheapest, and Largest stocked Furniture and Bedding Warehouse in this city, and its prices being wholesale to all. You can save at least 20 per cent. on any purchases you may make at our establishment. And our prices being One Price, makes it the leading store in the business.
GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING
No. 1202 MARKET Street. 1 27 1m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu3m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of employing house painters was held yesterday, at which a resolution agreeing to pay journeymen painters $2·50 per day for ten hours' work on and after the first of March next was adopted.

—The second anniversary of the Young Men's Union Christian Association was celebrated at Concert Hall last evening. Addresses were made by John Wanamaker, Esq., Rev. Wm. J. Alston, Rev. T. D. Miller, and Rev. B. T. Tanner.

—The following officers were elected yesterday by Councils in joint convention:—Chief Commissioner of Highways, Mahlon H. Dickinson; Commissioners of Highways, Hiram Horter and James Work; Commissioner of Markets and City Property, Jonathan H. Pugh; Chief Engineer of the Water Works, Frederick Graff; Superintendent of City Railroads, John Bosler; Superintendent of Girard Estate, Charles S. Smith; Agent of Girard Estate, Samuel S. Cayin; Superintendent of Trusts, Charles Oat.

—Yesterday afternoon Reserve-Officer Crout arrested a middle-aged, respectably-dressed woman, who had been collecting money upon the false pretense that she was an authorized agent of the Lindley Dorcas Society of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. She had a book in which was what purported to be a minute of the society, setting forth its needs, and it was stated in addition that this was the first time the society had been compelled to solicit aid from the public.

—The Coroner's jury in the case of the unknown man who was found dead in a cell a the Third District Station, yesterday rendered the following verdict:—"That the said unknown man came to his death from congestion of the lungs. The jury are of the opinion that the officers in charge of the station-house at the time were derelict in their duty in not ascertaining positively whether the man was not insensible from sickness and exhaustion when placed in the cell, the post-mortem showing that he must have been suffering from illness for some time."

—Last evening Peter McCartney, residing No. 201 Manship street, died from injuries received on Saturday night. It appeared that the deceased was quarrelling with his wife. In order to escape from him, she ran up stairs into another room occupied by John McGuttridge. McCartney followed her, and McGuttridge endeavored the save the woman from further violence; he was assailed by McCartney, and McGuttridge alleges that in self-defense he was compelled to use a stove-plate, and strike the deceased. The blow took effect upon the head, and death resulted last evening. McGuttridge was arrested, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

—The Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., has issued a circular giving the names of the following members who have accepted their nominations for office in the Grand Lodge, the election to take place next April:—

For M. W. Grand Master—John B. Springer, of No. 127.

For R. W. Deputy Grand Master—Alfred Slack, of No. 241.

For R. W. Grand Warden—Wm. Stedman, of No. 113; Philip Lowry, Jr., of No. 572; Francis M. Rea, of No. 89; George Bertram, of No. 190; George Madill, of No. 343; John G. Moxey, of No. 4; Theodore Cornman, of No. 91; Isaac A. Sheppard, of No. 229.

For R. W. Grand Secretary—James B. Nicholson, of No. 100.

For R. W. Grand Treasurer—M. Richards Muckle, of No. 46.

For R. W. Grand Representative to the G. L. U. S.—Robert A. Lamberton, of No. 160.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 120⅝.

—The Naval Deficiency bill passed the Senate yesterday.

—Fayette McMullin's Richmond picnic yesterday proved a complete failure.

—A bill providing for the punishment of baggage smashers has passed the Legislature.

—Yesterday's Internal Revenue receipts did not exceed a quarter of a million dollars.

—General Terry had a long conference with the President yesterday upon Georgia affairs.

—The remains of Governor Washburn, of Vermont, were interred yesterday at Woodstock.

—The political contest in New Hampshire is growing warm, labor reformers and temperance men being especially prominent.

—There was a sharp passage-at-arms between General Butler and "Sunset" Cox during the debate in the House yesterday on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

—A delegation of whisky men urged upon the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday an extension of the time for withdrawing whisky from bond to three years.

—A bill, transferring the powers vested in the Legislature to grant divorces to the Courts of Common Pleas, was discussed in the House at Harrisburg yesterday, and indefinitely postponed.

—A committee has been appointed by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters to confer with the officers of banks, trust companies and other corporations in respect to the effect of the legal tender decision. The board seems to think that officers of such corporations are bound to accept nothing but specie in payment of contracts made prior to the passage of the act.

Foreign Affairs.

—Prevost Paradol is not coming to Washington as Minister of France.

—The British Government are not disposed to make any reduction in the tobacco duties.

—Bills are pending before the British Parliament for the construction of twenty-four street railways.

—Spain's Minister at Washington is authorized to make treaties of peace with the South American republics.

—The *Gazette d'Augsbourg*, containing a draft of the canon of Papal infallibility, was not permitted to circulate in Rome.

—Notice has been given in the House of Commons of a bill depriving bishops of their seats in the House of Lords.

—Had the riots in Paris culminated in insurrection, Napoleon held himself in readiness, in full uniform, to join the troops.

—O'Donovan Rossa, the Fenian, recently elected to the British Parliament from Tipperary, being ineligible, Mr. Gladstone yesterday moved for a new election.

—Patience is asked of the public by the English Government in regard to the telegraph service. The confusion was due to inexperienced employes, bad weather, and the sudden increase of business.

—Mark Twain is married to Miss Olivia L. Langdon, of Elmira; and it is said that he will quit lecturing, expecting probably to get lecturing enough at home, like other Benedicks.

—The Dublin *Nation* recalls the following passage between John Bright and Frederick Lucas:—"When Lucas became a Catholic, Bright said to him, 'Well, Frederick, how dost thou like thy new superstition?' 'Better, John,' replied Lucas, 'than I liked our old hypocrisy.' 'Tis clear that John is unconverted still."

CITY COUNCILS.—Both branches of Councils met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour.

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair. The following business was transacted:

The reports of the Chief Engineer of the Water Department and of the Board of Directors of Girard College were submitted.

Jacob Binder, president of the Second and Third streets Railway Company, petitioned for an amendment to the ordinance regulating railway companies, that the license of one-horse cars shall be hereafter $25. Referred.

Mr. Hodgdon, chairman of the Water Committee, offered a resolution authorizing a contract to be made for the construction of five boilers at the Schuylkill Water-works, by James Morris & Co., for $13,481 70. Adopted.

Mr. Barlow called attention to a bill introduced in the House of Representatives, proposing to give the City Sewage and Utilization Company the control of street cleaning in the city. Referred to the Committee on Legislation, with instructions to prepare a resolution requesting that the bill be defeated.

Mr. Bumm, chairman of the Committee to Verify the Cash Accounts of the City Treasurer, submitted the following statement:

Cash balance on hand, $609,724 07. Appropriated for the following purposes: For the payment of interest on city loans, $83,641 04; sinking fund securities, $125,242 47; loans, warrants, &c., $267,424 65; sundry claims, $133,416 51.

A resolution allowing Charles E. Johnston to erect a wooden building on Penrose Ferry road, below Maiden lane, First ward, was adopted.

An ordinance appropriating $200 for the improvement of the City Treasurer's office was passed.

From the Board of School Control communications were received, asking the appropriation of lots corner of Twenty-third and Jefferson streets, and the northeast portion of Penn square, for school purposes. Referred.

Mr. Franciscus introduced an ordinance making it illegal to place market stands on Second street, north of Market, under a penalty of $5 for each offence. This does not interfere with farmers selling their own produce at residences. Laid upon the table.

The following bills from Common Council were disposed of:

Relative to the exemption of Councilmen from serving as jurors. Passed.

For the non-incorporation of the Sewage and Utilization Company. Passed.

Requesting the Legislature not to constitute a commission for the establishment of a house of correction. Passed.

Appropriating $853,000 to the police department for the year 1870. Passed.

Relative to an appropriation to the Board of Port Wardens. Disagreed to.

Relative to a new pier on the Delaware front, south of Coates street. Passed.

Making an appropriation to the Highway Department. Passed.

The committee to whom were referred the bill prevented the driving of cattle through the city between 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. reported a negative recommendation. Indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This chamber met at the usual hour, President Wagner in the chair. A number of petitions for gas lamps, sewers, etc., were appropriately referred.

Mr. Willits presented a resolution, requesting the Senate of Pennsylvania not to pass the bill relative to the house of correction. Agreed to.

Mr. Shisler presented a resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass the act giving the right of cleansing the streets to the Sewage and Utilization Company. Agreed to.

Select Council bills were taken up. One relative to the erection of a cattle yard in Twenty-fourth ward was agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee of Finance, offered a resolution to enter satisfaction on the official bond of Mahlon H. Dickinson, chief commissioner of highways, approving the sureties of said Dickinson. Agreed to.

Also, one authorizing satisfaction to be entered on the official bond of Joseph N. Piersol. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $2492 44 to the board of port wardens for 1870 and to pay deficiencies of 1869. Agreed to.

Mr. S. Miller, of Committee on Highways, presented a resolution to open Bounty and Thurlow streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn, of Committee on Police, presented a resolution discharging the committee from the further consideration of the ordinance relative to the driving of cattle through the city. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance for the better carrying of prisoners in the police vans, separating males and females, and making it penal to supply any prisoner with liquor. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna, of the Committee on Trusts and Fire, presented an ordinance making an appropriation to the Superintendent of Trusts and Fire. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna presented a resolution requesting the Legislature to exempt members of Councils from serving on juries. Agreed to.

Mr. Willits presented a resolution instructing the Chief Engineer and Surveyor to draw certain warrants. Agreed to.

Mr. Allison, of the Committee on House of Correction, presented a resolution requesting the Legislature to repeal a portion of the act of incorporation, so as to allow the use of a portion of Lower Dublin township for the erection of a house of correction. Agreed to.

Mr. S. Miller presented an ordinance appropriating $530 to the Department of Highways. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley called up the ordinance making an appropriation to the Police Department for the year 1870.

Mr. Huhn offered an additional item for the placing of names on street lamps, appropriating $100 for the same. Agreed to.

The ordinance was then passed.

The ordinance appropriating $35,200 to the Department of Receiver of Taxes was called up, and, on motion of Mr. Martin, postponed for one week.

Mr. Bardsley called up the bill appropriating $1,194,536 97 to the Board of School Controllers for 1870.

The Chamber went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Oram moved to strike out item No. 422, appropriating $10,000 for the introduction of music in the public schools.

Mr. Bardsley spoke in favor of striking out the item.

Mr. Wagner spoke warmly in favor of the appropriation.

The motion was lost, and the item agreed to.

The committee then rose and the Chamber adjourned.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT.—The report of the Chief Engineer of the Water Department was submitted to Councils yesterday. It states that nine freshets have occurred since the erection of the dam, as follows. February 21, 1822, nine feet one inch; June 26, 1839, ten feet two inches; February 10, 1840, seven feet; January 7, 1841, eight feet; March 14, 1846, seven feet one inch; July 19, 1850, eight feet; September 2, 1850, ten feet eleven inches; August 15, 1867, seven feet four inches; October 4, 1869, eleven feet five inches.

The Roxborough Water-works have proved exceedingly expensive and a burden on the department.

12,290 feet of distributing pipe have been laid in Manayunk.

An unusually large amount of pipes and mains have been laid, amounting to 22 miles 1884 feet; the number of new attachments is unprecedented, and of course greatly increases the demand for water.

The expenditure of the works for new construction and maintenance have reached the very large sum of $909,768 28. The receipts from water-rents and pipe have been $808,508 23. The receipts from all sources were $813,470 83.

The machine shop shows a nominal profit of $16,735 60. The necessity for economy in the use of water, and the diminution of all waste, makes it more than ever apparent that the city should immediately commence the use of meters for the measurement of all water supplied to large manufactories, hotels, &c., where the waste is now excessive, and where water is the essential element in conducting their business. It is sincerely hoped that authority for the introduction of this valuable apparatus will be promptly granted.

The total number of gallons of water pumped at the Fairmount Water-works during the year was 7,489,611,069. The total number of gallons pumped at the Schuylkill Water-works was 2,735,569,020. The total number pumped at the Delaware Water-works 1,042,780,953. Total number of gallons pumped at the Twenty-fourth Ward works 928,561,494. At the Germantown Water-works 218,229,800. Total number of gallons pumped by all the works during the year was 12,414,752,336, being an average of 34,040,499 gallons per day.

There are now 482 miles 584 feet of pipe laid in the city. The total receipts for the year amount to $813,470 83. Total expenditures $441,241 62. The total number of permits issued for the laying of pipe during the year is 11,504. Total amount paid for water loans $468,526 66. Total receipts from all sources since consolidation $813,470 83. Total expenditures since consolidation $909,768 28. The register reports the estimated receipts from all sources for the year 1869 were $800,000. By reference to the tabular statement it will be found they amount to $808,508 23, an increase over the total receipts of the year 1868 of $35,902 47. The total amount of delinquent pipe bills returned to survey department for lien during the year was $24,866 43.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,

11 27 w-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·00	MOON RISES	3·11
SUN SETS	5·30	HIGH WATER	10·12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 15
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 20
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 21
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B	Jan. 25
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
Prussian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 27
C. of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 27
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 28
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Jan. 29
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Jan. 29
Cella	London	New York	Jan. 29
Java	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 29
Donau	Southampton	New York	Feb. 1
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb. 1
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Feb. 12
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Atalanta	New York	London	Feb. 12
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 12
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 15
Java	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 19
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Cella	New York	London	Feb. 26
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Sherman	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 12
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb. 12
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Feb. 17
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb. 17
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Feb. 19
United States	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 19
Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	Feb. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Schamyl, Crosby, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Clara, Mulford, Kingston, Ja., D. N. Wetzlar & Co.
Schr Jos. Maxfield, May, Caibarien.
Schr Caroline Hall, Daisy, Providence, D. Cooper.
Schr G. Stancliffe, Frayne, Providence, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Potosi, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Royal Charley, Anderson, for Philadelphia, entered for loading at Liverpool 24th ult.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, cleared at New Orleans 5th inst. for Havana and Philadelphia.

Steamship James S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond P. M. 7th inst.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 8th inst.

Bark Lepanto, Bell, sailed from Antwerp 24th ult. for New Orleans.

Bark Mary C. Fox, Ross, hence for Matanzas, was spoken 7th inst. lat. 30 24, long. 74 08.

Bark Trovatore, Blanchard, hence, at Messina 18th ult. via Lisbon.

Bark Scud, Hopkins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 19th ult.

Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, hence, at Oporto 9th ult.

Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, hence for Mobile, was seen 7th inst. lat. 30 11, long. 74 08.

Schrs E. G. Irwin, from Salem, and R. G. Whilden, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.

Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 7th inst.

Schr Mary R. Somers, Somers, cleared at Boston 9th inst. for Zaza, Cuba.

Schr Antecedent, Pendleton, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate 9th inst.

Schrs David S. Siner, Huntley, hence, and William Gillum, Mehaffey, from Port Penn, at Providence 8th instant.

Schr Richard Vaux, Whittaker, sailed from Richmond 8th inst. for Savannah.

Schr J. Paine, Stevens, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at New York 9th inst.

Schr Idaho, Davis, from Portland for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 7th inst.

Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, ashore near Garnet Light, Plymouth, Mass., cleared at Portland 4th inst., reported for Philadelphia.

Schrs L. A. Danenhower, Gardner, hence for Portsmouth; A. H. Cain, Simpson, hence for Portland; Elvie Davis, Hand, hence for Boston; and R. K. Vaughan, Risley, from New Castle, Del., for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 7th inst.—the L. A. D. and R. K. V. returned again next morning.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwi

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
11 9 2m SECOND STORY.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 9 mwi 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
1 19 No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE For the Construction of a Bridge over the Reading Railroad, on Broad Street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be authorized and is hereby directed to have a contract executed with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the construction of a bridge over the Reading Railroad, on the line of Broad street. The width of said bridge to be not less than eighty-five feet, with carriage-way fifty-seven feet between curbs, and at such elevation above the rails of said railroad as may be designated by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor; provided, the clear headway shall not be less than sixteen feet. The span to be fifty feet in the clear, measured at right angles to the line of said railroad.

It shall be constructed with stone abutments and wrought-iron superstructure, with flag-stone footways, and a carriage-way of Nicolson pavement, having a width between curbs as by law regulated, and in accordance with plan therefor on file in the Department of Surveys, signed jointly by the Chief Engineer of the Reading Railroad Company and the Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city of Philadelphia. The work upon said bridge to be commenced within ten days after the execution of the contract, and completed within nine months thereafter. All material and workmanship to be approved by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Section 2. The terms of said contract to be that when the said structure shall be accepted by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor as completed and satisfactory, the said railroad company shall receive as full payment therefor from the city of Philadelphia, in warrants drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Highways upon the City Treasurer, a sum not exceeding forty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars; payments to be made monthly during the progress of the work, out of item 23 of appropriation to the Department of Highways for the year 1870, upon estimates prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the comparative value of work done; and further, that should the work, as so constructed by the said railroad company, cost them less than the sum of seventy-six thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents, that a deduction shall be made from the final payment by the city of Philadelphia, as herein noted, proportional to said reduction of cost.

Section 3. Warrants for the above to be drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Highways, in accordance with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To make an appropriation for the Payment of Damages for the taking of Property for the opening of Marshall street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of seventeen hundred and one dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of the following awards made by the Road Jury appointed to assess damages for the taking of property by the opening of Marshall street, from Little Poplar (Meetler) street to Germantown road, which report was confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1870, to wit:—To Charles M. Wagner, four hundred (400) dollars; to Jacob Carrigan, three hundred and fifty-one (351) dollars; to Samuel Toby and Richard Jones, trustees under the will of Harriet Jones, deceased, three hundred (300) dollars; to Elizabeth Cope, executrix under the will of Cornelius Cope, deceased, six hundred and fifty (650) dollars.

And warrants for the said awards shall be drawn by the City Solicitor in favor of the respective parties.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE Supplementary to an Ordinance to Authorize the Erection of Additional Market Houses on Girard Avenue, for the use of Farmers, approved December 12, 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That so much of the ordinance to which this is a supplement, so far as it relates to said markets being used exclusively for farmers, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the Commissioner is hereby authorized to rent any unoccupied stalls in said markets to butchers and others, where, in his judgment, the same is required. All ordinances or parts of ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Repairing of Sidewalks on the Line of Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on the line of the Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company, within the limits of Rising Sun and Nicetown, to repair the sidewalks; and if they neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of said notice for thirty days from the date thereof, the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby directed to proceed and do the work, and collect the cost from the property owners.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION Relative to the United States Engine and Neptune Hose Companies.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the United States Engine Company be and is hereby restored to active service without loss of appropriation, and the Neptune Hose Company be and is hereby suspended from active service for two months, to date from January 13, 1870, and the Chief Engineer is directed to deduct from the annual appropriation to said company the proper amount for the period mentioned in this resolution.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION Relative to the Suspension of the Fame Hose and Harmony Engine Companies.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Fame Hose and Harmony Engine Companies be and they are hereby suspended from active service for three months, to date from November 29, 1869, and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department is hereby directed to deduct from the annual appropriation to said companies the proper amount for the period mentioned in this resolution.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.
OILS
12m No. 123 S. SECOND Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION Of Request to the State Legislature.

Whereas, In January, A. D. 1866, a penalty of thirty thousand dollars was imposed on the city of Philadelphia for non-payment at the time limited by law of the state tax and half mill tax claimed to be due by the city to the State.

And whereas, At the time said penalty was imposed, a suit was then pending between the State and city to ascertain the true amount of the indebtedness of the city on account of said taxes.

And whereas, On the determination of the said suit the city, in September, A. D. 1866, paid into the State Treasury the sum of five hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-five cents, and received from the State Treasurer a receipt in full.

And whereas, Before the final decision was made by the Supreme Court in said suit, another action was brought against the city on a subsequent annual settlement, into which the balance due upon the former settlement, then in suit, was recapitulated.

And whereas, Owing to the complications of accounts arising out of these two suits, and the application of the above and other large subsequent payments on account by the city, the second suit was not finally decided until June, 1869, when judgment was entered against the city for forty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixty-two cents, including said penalty of thirty thousand dollars and interest.

And whereas, Subsequently another penalty of five thousand dollars was imposed, and in June, 1869, the city was compelled by execution to pay said judgment—the Legislature not then being in session, and the Executive Departments having no power to remit said penalties, and being obliged to enforce the payment thereof.

And whereas, The said taxes, for the failure to make prompt payment whereof said penalty of thirty thousand dollars was imposed, together with interest and partially compound interest thereon, and the costs of suit, had long before been fully paid by the city.

And whereas, The city pays the State on account of said taxes, viz., State tax and half mill tax, an amount exceeding one-third of the united taxation of all the other counties of the State; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Legislature be and they are hereby requested to remit said penalties, and to direct a credit to be made on the current account of the State against the city for the amount thereof.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to Pay Certain Expenses.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses to be incurred in obtaining a release from the penalties imposed upon the city by the State for delay in the payment of taxes; the same to be expended under the supervision of the Committee on Finance. Warrants for said appropriation to be drawn by the City Solicitor.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Grading of Thirty-third Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Thirty-third street, from Bridge street to Haverford street, at a cost not exceeding two hundred and seventy-one dollars, the said street to be graded to the established grade of the city.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 10 mws3m

PATENT OFFICES,
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(Entrance on FOURTH Street),
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
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Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
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FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
8 4 thstu† CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
827tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Unprecedented success and triumphant return to Philadelphia of the celebrated
PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., } Proprietors and Directors.
D. DE VIVO, Business Manager. H. JACKSON, Stage Manager.
SEVEN NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES ONLY.
Commencing TO-NIGHT, February 11,
when the great musical event of the season will be the production for the first time in English, in this city, and eighteenth time in America, of Mozart's masterwork,
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
(Figaro's Hochzeit.)
M'ME PAREPA-ROSA
in her unapproachable role of Susanna, with Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Miss F. STOCKTON, Messrs. H. NORDBLOM, A. LAURANCE, S. C. CAMPBELL, G. F. HALL, E. SEGUIN, KINROSE, Miss ISAACSON, and others.
Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.
TO-MORROW (Saturday), February 12, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND BOHEMIAN GIRL MATINEE.
M'me PAREPA-ROSA (for the first time in Philadelphia) in her great character of Arline, with CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, Miss STOCKTON, etc.
On MONDAY, FAUST, with a great cast.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50c. extra. Family Circle, 50c. Amphitheatre, 25c.
Seats secured for any night at the Academy, and at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

LAST DAYS OF THE
"Nine Muses."
The above exhibition will SOON BE CLOSED to the public. Open daily from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.
Admission..........25 cents | Season Tickets.....50 cents
A volume just issued (cloth and gold), containing nine photographs of "The Muses," and portrait of the artist, $3·00. Sent free by mail. 12 7 12t

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS.

TO-NIGHT, THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, the great MUSICAL EVENT of the season, by the PAREPA-ROSA unrivalled Company.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
TO-NIGHT—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MISS SUSAN GALTON.
First time in America of the Comic Opera,
THE INVALID GUARD.
"66"—"66." THE PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT.
SUSAN GALTON as the PRIMA DONNA, GRETTLEY, and ERNESTINE.
LAST GALTON MATINEE, SATURDAY.
MONDAY, MR. FRANK MAYO as BADGER in STREETS OF NEW YORK.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 11,
BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear in his celebrated character of
ROBERT LANDRY,
in Watts Phillips' popular sensational drama, in three acts and a prologue, entitled
THE DEAD HEART.
In order to accommodate families, a MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM;
OR, THE MARBLE HEART.
MR. EDWIN ADAMS in his masterly impersonation of RAPHAEL THE SCULPTOR.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
TO-NIGHT (Friday), Feb. 11.
Mr. Brougham's Dickens Drama of
DOMBEY & SON.
Captain Cuttle..........JOHN BROUGHAM
Aided by the full Company.
Double bill on SATURDAY NIGHT.
MONDAY—LITTLE EM'LY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
Immense success of the versatile artists, SHERIDAN and MACK. Last week of ROLLIN HOWARD, who will appear in his original burlesque of
HAMLET IN BLACK.
EVERY EVENING TWO GREAT BILLS.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL SENSATION on record.—Mozart's masterwork, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, TO-NIGHT, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 18 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
An Entire Change of Programme This Week.
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrels Introduce,
First Time—GREAT BURLESQUE CARNIVAL CO-TERIE.
NOTICE.—Societies Schools, Fire Companies, Clubs, etc., can make favorable arrangements for Benefits.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 24

THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO BY THE PAREPA-ROSA Company has been produced seventeen times with great success to overflowing houses.

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EVERY EVENING, at 7½, and MATINEE on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3.
Admission, 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. 1 19

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 1

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ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MATTIE T. BOURNE, by her next friend, etc., vs. EDGAR A. BOURNE.
June Term, 1869, No. 7, September Term, 1869, No. 67.
To EDGAR A. BOURNE, the Respondent:—Sir—You will please take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed thereon, returnable on SATURDAY, February 12, 1870, at 10 A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence.
CHARLES E. HEX,
2 2 wftu4t* Attorney Pro Libellant.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
5 25 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

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PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1870.

VETO OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

THE Republicans were so much incensed by the conduct of Mayor Fox in discharging from the police force all its faithful old members, and supplanting them with raw and inefficient appointees of his own party, and the demand for a Metropolitan Police bill became so urgent after the election of last fall, that wise and just action by the representatives of this city could scarcely have failed to secure the passage of a measure which would have been alike acceptable to the Governor and to a large majority of the citizens of Philadelphia. The prevailing sympathy for the worthy ex-members of the old police force, the unpopularity of Fox's appointees, and the desperate exertions of the Democracy to secure by corrupt means a perpetuation of the power they had abused, all conspired to give great strength to any appropriate plan of relief. At this juncture, however, the Republican legislators of Philadelphia who had just been re-elected, under protest, resolved to use the prevailing feeling for their personal advantage. They refused to support any new police bill which would not ensure the appointment of a large proportion of their immediate partisans, and give to themselves the power of controlling delegate elections and County Conventions through officials of their own creation who were to be paid out of the City Treasury. It is impossible to account for the monstrous character of some of the provisions they introduced into the police bill on any other theory. Heretofore, when commissions have been established, even for comparatively unimportant purposes, great care has been taken to confide the appointing power to the most unobjectionable hands, and to secure the services of the most popular citizens. But in this instance the Commissioners are named at the outset by the Legislature, and while a shallow pretense is held out of permitting the people to vote for these officials at some future period, great care is taken to prevent this contemplated piece of police machinery for renominating and re-electing odious legislators and their favorites from being seriously changed for several years. The people had a right to demand that, if the power of selecting their own agents was to be wrested from them, it should at least be reposed in men of such exalted character, enlarged experience, incorruptible integrity, and attested prudence, that there could be no rational ground for personal objection to, or distrust of, the appointed Commissioners. This demand gained especial force from the extraordinary powers with which these favorites of the Legislature were to be invested. Their authority would have far transcended that which is now exercised by the Mayor. They would not only have been endowed with the "appointment, control, and entire executive government of the police," but with "authority to increase the force of patrolmen should they deem the same necessary;" and as the act provides that it is "made the duty of the Select and Common Council to appropriate sufficient moneys to meet the expenses of the board and the said force," and that the board is to submit to Councils estimates of the sums required for the maintenance of the said force," this immaculate body of Commissioners would exercise well-nigh absolute control over the municipal purse as well as the municipal sword. What man can say without a blush that William J. Pollock, John McCarthy, George Truman, Jr., Peter A. B. Widener, and John S. Rittenhouse possess such peculiar qualifications that they deserve to be singled out as the five men of a hundred thousand who above all others should be endowed, by legislative prescription, with these extraordinary powers?

Much as we desire the establishment of a Metropolitan Police, free from the incessant changes connected with the present system, and anxious as we are for the relief of the city from Fox's inefficient force, we believe that the new Police bill would have done infinitely more harm than good, and we therefore thank Governor Geary for having vetoed it. We have freely censured some of his official actions heretofore, and we still regret that he has not on other occasions scrutinized bills presented for his signature with the care he has displayed in this instance, but he deserves no little credit for his sturdy opposition to this last legislative iniquity. The Governor concedes that the inefficiency of the police of the city is a proper subject of legislative consideration, and he plainly points out a practical plan of action in his declaration that "if the people of Philadelphia desire a Metropolitan Police bill, let the Commissioners be of their own choosing at the ballot-box," but he has at the same time exposed the dangers of the legislative scheme, and he has rendered great service to the tax-payers of Philadelphia and to the Republican party of this city by thwarting it.

* * *

NEW YORK, according to the annual report of the Board of Excise, received last year from the license fees of taverns and drinking saloons $605,186. In the city of Philadelphia, where the license is much smaller than in New York, and left uncollected as often as it is collected, the amount received from the same source during the year ending November 30, 1869, reached but $179,389, and this amount, small as it was in comparison with New York, went into the treasury of the State instead of that of the city. The use of intoxicating liquors is unquestionably the most prolific source of crime and poverty in this, as well as in every other community, and those who make a living by trafficking in the fiery, maddening, impoverishing stuff should be forced by the law to contribute a fair amount towards repressing crime and relieving want. The license fees should be fixed at a much larger sum than they are under the present law, and they should belong to the treasury of the city, which is so overburdened by taxation that it seems impossible for it to provide the accommodations required for its criminal population; and, above all, the license law should be honestly and effectively enforced, and every man who attempts to evade its just provisions dealt with as severely as the law allows.

LEGALIZING BIGAMY.

IN the House of Representatives at Harrisburg yesterday there was a slight divergence from the beaten track of latter-day legislation, caused by a theological discussion upon the marriage tie and the bearing of Christianity upon it. The iniquitous divorce bill introduced some time since came up as the first in order on the public calendar. The proposed measure is so glaringly outrageous that we quote the first section entire. It reads as follows:—

> "That in addition to causes of divorces now existing, every Court of Common Pleas shall have power and jurisdiction to grant and decree divorces from the bond of matrimony in all cases in which the Court shall be of opinion, upon the evidence submitted, that the best interests of the parties and the cause of public morality will be promoted thereby."

Some time ago we ventilated the divorce law which has brought such scandal upon the State of Indiana. The measure before the House yesterday is free from some of its objectionable features regulating proceedings in divorce cases, but it fully equals the Indiana law in the sweeping provision above quoted. If the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas throughout the Commonwealth were natives of another and higher sphere, if they were a little more closely allied to the order of angels and archangels, there might be some hope that they would so exercise the discretion which this measure proposes to confer upon them as to promote "the best interests of the parties and the cause of public morality." But as long as our judges are not taken from among the angels, it is utter folly to expect that such a discretion would not lead to the most scandalous and iniquitous abuses, sapping the very foundations of society, and rendering "public morality" as much of a farce in this State as it has long been in Indiana and some other sections of the country.

Mr. White, of Allegheny county, appeared to be aware of the inevitable results of such legislation, and in a feeble way attempted to apply a remedy by amending the first section of the bill by the addition of the words "as taught by the principles of the New Testament." This proposition brought Mr. Craig, of Lawrence county, to his feet, and led to a discussion as to whether it is the true province of a civil government to administer Christianity. Some of the members were afforded an opportunity to reveal the fact that they had heard of the principles of the New Testament, if nothing more; but beyond this trifling item the debate elicited nothing. If, instead of drifting into a dogmatic discussion, the members who desire to preserve what little sacredness is left to the marital relation had denounced the proposed bill in fitting terms, they would have served their constituents more effectively. The scheme is not at all made more palatable by the provisions of the third section, which declares it "to be the true intent and meaning of this act that all the powers vested in the Legislature to grant divorces is by this act vested in the several Courts of Common Pleas.' The divorce business is one of the greatest scandals of Harrisburg, and one of which the public has less knowledge than of some others. But the remedy for it is not the clothing of the judges of our courts with an even more discretionary power than is now exercised by the Legislature. The true correction of the evil would be its entire overthrow by the enactment of a law depriving the Legislature of all power to grant divorces, leaving the courts with the powers they now enjoy, and nothing more. The bill was postponed for the present, but it will doubtless be brought up again. If it should eventually pass, it is to be hoped, in the interests of "public morality," that Governor Geary, while he is in the vetoing mood, will put his foot down upon it, as well as upon all other measures which aim a blow at the very foundations of our social system.

* * *

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES is taking testimony with regard to the condition of affairs in the Mormon country, and there seems to be a commendable disposition in Congress to move with proper caution in the adoption of measures to remedy the evils that exist there, and to assert in the most positive manner the authority of the Government.

It is admitted on all sides that the peculiar matrimonial institutions of the Mormon Church are disgraceful to the country and to the age, and that the time is fast approaching when something must be done in the way of reformation. The circumstances of the case, however, are such as will require peculiarly delicate management, and any rash and hastily considered action on the part of Congress will scarcely produce any but evil results. On this account Mr. Cullom's bill for the abolition of polygamy has met with but little favor, and it is generally conceded that it is not adapted for the accomplishment of the desired object. It is impossible to proceed against a whole community of people, especially in a matter that principally affects themselves, and is held by them as an article of religious belief, in the same manner as against single individuals residing in the midst of a society unanimously opposed to them. Polygamy in Utah cannot be treated in the same manner as in the States, and any attempt to suppress it by armed force will only result in bloodshed and disaster. At the same time it is a matter of much consequence that this disgraceful feature of Mormonism should be brought directly under the condemnation of the law, and the authority of the Government asserted in the most positive manner over the whole of its territory. It would be better, however, for Congress to do nothing whatever at the present time than to take any hasty steps that will be repented of hereafter, and rather than adopt such a bill as that of Mr. Cullom, it would be preferable to leave Mormonism to the influences of the civilization that is sweeping westward and fast surrounding it with a hostile population.

* * *

THERE are giants in these days, but the probabilities are that they will shortly become so common as to be a drug in the market, and cease to have any particular interest with the wonder-loving public. It is a characteristic of the American show business that those who manage it never know to let well enough alone, and if one individual makes a hit there are a hundred others so impatient to share his profits that they all rush in together, and spoil the business by giving the public a surfeit. It was thus with the *Black Crook*, the *White Fawn*, the opera bouffe, and the blonde burlesques, and it is thus with the Cardiff giant. There was a suspicion of humbug about that monster from the first, that served, however, to whet curiosity and to cause a steady flow of "currency" into the treasury of its proprietors. But soon duplicate giants began to appear in alarming numbers, until no one was able to tell which was the "simon pure," and by the time that the whole business of manufacturing this "relic of remote antiquity" was exposed, the giant business had almost ceased to be a paying speculation, in the centres of civilization at least. The makers of the original Cardiff giant, however, appear to think that there is money in the thing yet, for they publish a card in a Chicago paper announcing their readiness to furnish any number to order on the original model, and it is possible that there may be some few people in the interior who do not read the newspapers, or who are hard up for an excitement, who will be satisfied to invest their money to see these masterpieces of American art, under the belief that they are important evidences of the truth of the Mosaic account of the creation and early ages of the world. Indeed, we almost regret that the Cardiff humbug was ever exposed, as it afforded zealous theologians such an excellent opportunity to back up Moses against those troublesome fellows, the geologists and others, who will insist that the science of the Decalogue is defective.

* * *

A VETERAN of the Revolution and the war of 1812 was yesterday received on the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington, where he excited much interest. The name of this old soldier is John Kitts, who was born in this State in 1762, and served through the war of the Revolution, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He also carried a musket during the war of 1812, and would doubtless have "fit into the Rebellion" if his advanced age had not restrained his patriotic impulses. This old gentleman must be one of the most aged of the few remaining veterans who saw the birth of the nation and assisted in winning our independence. His career covers our whole national history, and he has been a spectator of the mighty changes that have taken place since he shouldered his musket and went out nearly a hundred years ago to fight the red-coats, with probably but little idea of what he was doing, and impressed by mingled feelings of patriotism and a young man's longing for the excitement of the battle-field. We are not informed whether Mr. Kitts has made it a point to vote regularly for every President from Washington to Grant, but as all the veterans are distinguished by this trait, it is to be presumed that he has not omitted to perform his duty in this respect as a Revolutionary soldier should. The House of Representatives paid Mr. Kitts a proper compliment by extending to him the privileges of the floor, and we hope that he may continue in health and spirits long enough to participate in the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence that will be held in this city a few years hence.

* * *

YESTERDAY in the National House of Representatives, the Honorables Benjamin F. Butler and S. S. Cox enacted one of those little Congressional farces that serve to create some amusement both in and out of the House and to relieve the dreary monotony of the ordinary proceedings, but without, we are sorry to say, increasing the public respect for the participants. "Sunset" called Benjamin a "bomb-proof soldier," which was considered to be an imputation on the personal valor and military record of the "hero of Fort Fisher and Dutch Gap," and an excellent joke, as jokes go in Congress. Butler, however, if not a great soldier, is something of a joker, and is more than a match even for the brilliant "Sunset" at this sort of thing, so he merely told S. S. Cox to "shoo fly," and Cox got so angry that he evidently had a desire to turn the farce into a tragedy by cutting out the "lights" of Butler, when his friends succeeded in carrying him off and calming his excitement by the administration of a dose of brandy and soda. This little scene was no doubt very amusing, but it was not particularly creditable, and it suggests the idea that it is about time the opponents of the irrepressible Butler had found some other means of abuse than references to his military career. The public are just a little tired of hearing "spoons," "Fort Fisher," and "Dutch Gap" dragged in on all occasions by persons who find themselves unable to compete with Butler in any other way.

—A new drama, by M. Victor Sejour, *Henri de Lorraine*, has been read at the Ambigu Comique. *L'Outrage*, a drama by MM. Barriere and Plouvier, produced eleven years ago at the Porte-St.-Martin, is now being performed at the Ambigu.

—The South Kensington Museum, London, will soon be enriched by a series of reproductions of early wall-paintings and mosaics, to be used to decorate parts of the museum which were designed with a view to such ornamentation. Among the examples already in hand are copies from pictures found in the subterranean basilica of San Clemente, Rome, during the excavations conducted by Prior Mullooly, of that church. These comprise (1) a male bust, of distinctly antique character, *circa* 300 A. D.; (2) a female saint, with a nimbus, *circa* 410; (3) a Crucifixion, the earliest known representation of that event, *circa* 646, 50 A. D.; (4) "The Mary's at the Sepulchre," "The Descent of Christ to Hades," and "The Marriage at Cana," *circa* 650 A. D., "The Assumption of the Virgin," and five others of equal importance. Two fac-similes of mosaics of the greatest interest have been reproduced:—(1) "The Good Shepherd," seated, with his flock; a lunette, from the tomb of Galla Placida, Ravenna; this has been delivered by Messrs. Salviati, but remains at present under judgment, pending the production to the authorities of certain stipulated proofs of its fidelity to the original: the obvious importance of such proofs need not be stated, and without challenging the copy in question, we cannot wonder at the determination of the officials to withhold the work for the present. (2) A fine upright figure of Christ, on a gold ground, with attributes, from San Marco. This is a very striking and grand picture. The scheme for reproducing such decorations is comprehensive, and may embrace invaluable examples which date from the "Sylvanus," from Ostia, now in the Lateran Museum, which is so strikingly like pictures of "The Good Shepherd," in the Catacombs, Rome; the so-called "Battle of Issus," now at Naples; works from San Lorenzo, Milan, the Baptistery at Ravenna, San Paolo fuori le Mure, Rome, SS. Cosmo and Damiano, San Vitale, Ravenna, with others, to Ghirlandajo's work on the exterior of the Duomo, Florence, and later examples in St. Peter's, Rome.

* * *

—The director of the Athenee appears to be anxious to produce operas of a more ambitious character than those which have brought him prosperity. Verdi's *Masnadieri* is to be placed upon the little stage about the 25th inst., under the title of *Les Bandits*. Some of our readers may remember that the story is founded upon Schiller's *Rauber*, and that the dull opera was written for Madame Goldschmidt, who played it at Her Majesty's Theatre. How can it succeed now, when not even Jenny Lind in the fullness of her fame could save it from utter failure?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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APPEAL FOR THE POOR.
UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

There has not been more suffering among the better classes of the poor than at present since 1854. A visitor was called to a family living in a good house on Sixth street who had not tasted food for forty-eight hours. The children had gone to Sunday School without any breakfast. A manager received a note, written in a beautiful female hand, appealing for aid to keep her family of little children from starving and freezing. The call was obeyed, but in the meantime the husband and father of the family had attempted suicide, in despair at seeing his family suffering, without the means to relieve them. A family of *four little children* were found in a fearful state of suffering. Their mother lay dead on an old carpet on the floor, and the father was raving with delirium tremens over the body. A young woman of refined appearance, pale and emaciated with consumption, was discovered by a citizen in an attic on Willow street, apparently dying, without fire, food, or attendance. If the good men and women of Philadelphia, who are living in comfort, to say nothing of luxury, many of them troubled most to know how to invest their surpluses at this time, could but see face to face the misery which is lurking within ten minutes' walk of their dwellings, they would pour out of their treasure to relieve the sufferings; or if they could but *realize* but half the distress, they would rush into the lanes and alleys to assist. There are one hundred and twenty visitors of the *Union Benevolent Association*, and all the money they have to distribute is five dollars per month for each visitor, in all of this great city. The association is so complete in its ramifications that it can relieve the wants of all the poor, if the public would but constitute it almoner. It gets less than $20,000 per annum, and a distinguished philanthropist, not of its Board, but who knows its thoroughness, says it should get $100,000. The demands have been so great upon it the present season, and the collections so meagre, that it has run behind, and *five thousand dollars is needed immediately to meet its pressing wants.* An appeal is made to the public, with all the earnestness which language can express, to make up this sum without delay. Thirty subscriptions of one hundred dollars, with the smaller contributions which should be added, will meet the requirement. The Treasurer is E. R. WOOD, Esq., No. 404 CHESNUT Street, and the Agent, Dr. McCALLMONT, will also receive subscriptions at the Office, No. 116 S. SEVENTH Street.

SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President.
JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary. 2 9 wfm3t

OFFICE OF THE KITTANING COAL COMPANY, FORREST Place, No. 125 S. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1870.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders held this day, the following persons were elected Directors to serve the ensuing year:—

B. N. Burroughs, Charles W. Poultney,
Charles W. Trotter, George Howell,
H. H. Shillingford.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors H. H. SHILLINGFORD was elected President and Treasurer, and H. T. SHILLINGFORD, Secretary.
2 11 fw5t

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 303 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8, 1870.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant.
2 10 6t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 1m

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1870.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—This office will be open on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, for the receipt of City and State Taxes for the year 1870.

JOHN M. MELLOY,
2 11 5t Receiver of Taxes.

AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 54 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LECTURE BY MAJOR A. R. CALHOUN, on "SUBTERRANEAN WONDERS," at the hall of Fred Taylor, Post No. 19, G. A. R., No 605 ARCH Street, on MONDAY EVENING, February 14, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents. 2 10 4t

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. or TWELVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, clear of United States and State taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
2 8 6t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

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BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14, were $18
" " "	$16 " $20
" " "	$18 " $22
OVERCOATS	$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
1 20 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

RETURN
OF THE
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

Whole amount of capital stock subscribed, for which the stockholders are personally liable. Gold	$6,972,000·00
Amount of stock actually paid in cash, gold	$3,921,200·00
Cash market value of each share, $2,023·00 for every $290·50 of paid stock.	
Company Incorporated 1803.	

ASSETS.

Real Estate, Mortgages, Bonds, Consols, Debentures, etc. etc. Total	5,767,672·71

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Losses in process of adjustment, Dividends due Stockholders, amounts required to insure outstanding risks, Government duties, etc. etc.	$1,056,471·59

United States Branch.

ASSETS.

Amount of cash on hand	$4,318·26
Amount of cash in bank	15,000·00
Unpaid premiums	30,861·21
Amount of cash in agents' hands in course of transmission	59,170·15
United States and other bonds	481,625·59
Stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans	56,500·00
Office furniture, etc	5,000·00
Total	$647,975·21

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses in process of adjustment	$83,499·84
Amounts of all other existing claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	18,651·28
	$102,151·12

INCOME FOR THE YEAR.

Amount of cash premiums received	$632,676·15
Amount of cash from interest	5,599·29
Income from other sources	41,056·21
	$679,231·65

PREVOST & HERRING,
AGENTS,
No. 107 South THIRD Street.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1870. 2 4 fmw6t

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

CIGARS and TOBACCO.

G. L. STEWART

Will open his Store TO-MORROW (Saturday) with a Choice Stock of Imported and Domestic Cigars, AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

No. 159 North EIGHTH Street,
No. 159 North EIGHTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 65,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
9 8 fmw† PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW PARHAM
IS UNDOUBTEDLY
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST.
The Best and Most Perfect Finished.

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.

It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides

It has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.

It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle

THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS UNDER IT.

IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELICATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH.

IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MARSEILLES, PIQUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S
NEW
Family Sewing Machine
IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR
SOLD ON EASY TERMS.
Office and Salesroom,
No. 704 CHESNUT St.,
1 29 PHILADELPHIA

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Marine Premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1870		$183,373·46
Marine Premiums not earned January 1, 1869		40,294·76
		$143,668·98
Fire Premiums written same period	$36,504·96	
Fire Premiums not earned January 1, 1869	33,822·06	
		69,827·02
		95·24
Earned Premiums during the year ending as above:—		
Marine	$167,144·05	
Fire	32,589·79	
Interest on investments, salvages, etc	26,341·61	
		$156,645·45
Losses, expenses, etc., during same time:—		
Marine losses	$56,202·27	
Fire losses	54,615·38	
Reinsurance and commissions	13,192·32	
Return Premiums	10,231·87	
Rent, salaries and expenses	11,077·65	
United States tax and State tax	2,972·02	
		158,822·05
		$12,823·40

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. Bonds		$10,000·00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds.		15,000·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1889		11,200·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1883		3,500·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1875		17,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds		10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Six per cent. Bonds		14,613·00
Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds		1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Six per cent. Bonds		10,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Six per cent. Bonds		10,000·00
Wyoming Valley Canal Six per cent. Bonds		11,000·00
Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent. Bonds		7,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per cent. Bonds		10,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Seven per cent. Bonds		4,000·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Six per cent. Bonds		5,000·00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad		5,000·00
178 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		8,[illegible]
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad		[illegible]
48 shares Delaware Railroad		1,200·00
106 shares Wyoming Valley Canal		5,300·00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank		6,800·00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank		8,800·00
88 shares Delaware Mutual Safe Insurance Company		2,200·00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company		1,600·00
4 shares American West India Steamship Company		400·00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		5,000·00
1401 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company		14,040·00
Par value		$203,560·00
Market value		$188,935·00
Bills receivable for premiums		27,749·30
Sundry accounts due for premiums		8,851·67
Cash in bank	$16,788·44	
Cash in drawer	72·28	
Loans on call, with collateral	18,300·00	
		35,160·72
		$255,696·39

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD S. SMITH,
A. E. BORIE,
JOHN H. IRWIN,
NEWBERRY A. SMITH,
WILLIAM C. KENT,
HENRY LEWIS,
J. P. STEINER,
EDWARD L. CLARK,
GEORGE LEWIS,
SAMUEL C. COOK,
WILLIAM S. BAIRD,
CHARLES WHEELER,
S. DELBERT,
SOLOMON TOWNSEND
J. S. PEROT,
JOHN MOSS,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
C. B. CUMMINGS,
J. H. TILGE,
W. D. WINSOR,
JAMES L. BEWLEY,
CHARLES D. REED,
ISAAC HOUGH,
CHARLES E. MORGAN,

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 1 2m

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1870.

Flower Preservers.

Among the eccentric businesses which thrive in New York is that of preserving the flowers which decorate the remains of dead people. While the body is laid out a note arrives from some fashionable flower preserver—or from one who desires to become fashionable—soliciting your patronage. He appeals to your emotions as a mourner, whether you do not wish a floral commemoration of the unhappy occasion, and offers to make a neat job of it, cheap. He tracks out your address by means of the advertisement, and often waylays you as you return from the funeral. Making his assault upon you in the moment when you are least in the humor for bargaining and worldliness, and under the specious pretense of sympathy, he gets custom from the brazen cheekiness with which he sets to work. He is an institution peculiar to New York, and this winter has driven better bargains and more of them than ever before. The bland and beefy Brown, of Grace Church, has done much towards making fashionable funerals an intolerable nuisance. The flower preserver takes up the thread where Brown dropped it, and twists it around you with the dexterity of the accomplished fraud. The funeral florist is alone a sufficient drain upon a liberal mourner's purse. The flower preserver perfects the work, and charges a monstrous price for embalming the bouquets for which you have already extortionately paid.

Miss Anthony's Birthday.

Never to mention a lady's age being one of the principles upon which these letters are written, it would ill become me to say whether Miss Susan B. Anthony were fifty or fifteen. She is certainly not more than the one and not less than the other. At any rate her birthday comes around with the regularity of most people's, and will be celebrated next Tuesday evening at her residence, No. 49 East Twenty-third street. Though not possessing the enchanting loveliness of form and feature which characterizes other members of the *ci-devant* Woman's Suffrage Association, Susan is quite as graceful in social life as Middy Morgan or Madame Anneke. She intends to give a reception to all the readers of the *Revolution*. The report that Miss A. was about to be married is utterly untrue. She is a glorious old girl, and will remain so until the day of her death, when she is translated into a higher sphere, where male and female angels have equal rights. Madame Patti-Caux, before her marriage, explained, in answer to impertinent rumors, that she was "betrothed only to art." It may similarly be said of Miss Anthony that she is "betrith" only to politics, and I don't think they'll ever sue her for breach of promise.

Buchu in Harness.

Dr. Helmbold, family, and friends have been availing themselves of the sleighing season, and his really magnificent team has been attracting unusual attention along Broadway. I am always willing to give the doctor a gratuitous notice as often as possible, for it is sure to bring forth a presentation bottle of buchu in return.

Beautiful Brokeresses.

"Who is Mrs. Claflin?" is the question incessantly asked of whomsoever it is suspected a satisfactory answer can be obtained. Rumor says that she is identical with a certain Miss Tennessee who used to be remarkable as a medium. The Miss Tennessee whom I have any reminiscences about used a year ago to publish amazing handbills, on which were printed very bad poetry of her own composition, and an infinite number of certificates from people who professed to have been miraculously cured through her mediumship. If Mrs. Claflin, the "beautiful brokeress," be identical with Miss Tennessee, the fortune of her and of all her partners is secured, for of course it will be infinitely easy for her to go off in a trance and foresee the price of gold at any imaginable date. I don't wonder she feels sanguine, or that her male rivals quake.

The Grande Duchesse Ball

as a piece of brilliant immorality was a fraud. There was nothing about it either brilliant or immoral. The dresses were not more *decolletee* than other affairs of the kind. Drunken women did not abound, and the can-can was not made the medium for the flinging of feminine heels higher than usual. The guests were not by any means select, but they were very well behaved. Whether this was in any wise due to the presence of a large police force may be questioned. Pruriency was disappointed, and expressed itself in glumness and indignant scowls. Fools who came to gloat remained to glare. In fact, it was a French ball with the wings not only clipped, but completely cut off.

Sleighing at Central Park.

Sleighs have been introduced at Central Park in place of the cabriola-wagonettes which have been so successful since they were first used there in the summer, and you can enjoy a good sleigh-ride there, an hour in length, for twenty-five cents. The sleighs are just as warmly appreciated as the wagons were, and the cheap-ride system may be said to be a complete success.

"Punchinello."

The proprietor of the new weekly is Mr. W. A. Stephens, formerly of *Vanity Fair*. He is now busy hooking all the good humorous writers in the city, and is already angling for Mr. Barber, one of the most graceful and accomplished newspaper humorists, if not *the* most so, in the United States. He is extremely well known among the New York journals, used to be a contributor to the *Round Table*, and has, indeed, published a volume of essayets, made up from those contributions, and entitled "Crumbs from the *Round Table*." He is the author of the letters in the *Mercury* signed by a "Disbanded Volunteer," and does a great quantity of miscellaneous writing to which his name is never attached.

The Brokeresses Once More.

May I be pardoned for recurring to a subject that I ought to have closed up at the time? The Gold Board and the Stock Board have made up their minds not to recognize the firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co. They are extremely anxious to know who the man is that is going to transact their business, and are making extensive preparations to "ram" him. I pity the poor wretch. Meanwhile the firm has gone extensively into the advertising business. It has already spent thus $800, and in some cases advertised for two months in advance. This looks as if it meant to be permanent, don't it?

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Parepa-Rosa troupe will appear this evening in Mozart's opera of the *Marriage of Figaro*. This great work is very seldom given, on account of its difficulties and the number of competent artists that it requires, and to the majority of operagoers it will be an entire novelty. Madame Rosa will appear as "Susanna," and she will be supported by all the principal members of the company.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *The Bohemian Girl* will be given, with Madame Rosa as "Arline."

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Susan Galton will have a farewell benefit this evening, which we sincerely hope will attract a crowded house. Miss Galton is a genuine artist whom the public can but little afford to lose, and her last benefit previous to retiring from the stage ought to be a substantial compliment.

The bill for this evening is an excellent one, including as it does three popular pieces—*The Invalid Guard*, "66," and *The Prima Donna of a Night*.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, and on Monday Mr. Frank Mayo will appear as "Badger" in *The Streets of New York*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Adams will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Robert Landry" in the drama of *The Dead Heart*.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *The Marble Heart* will be performed, with Mr. Adams in the role of "Raphael."

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will have a farewell benefit this evening. *Dombey and Son* will be performed, with Mr. Brougham as "Captain Cuttle."

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S an entertaining programme of Ethiopian eccentricities will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of burlesques and burnt-cork comicalities are announced for this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical exhibition at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee to-morrow at Musical Fund Hall.

AT THE WHEATLEY DRAMATIC HALL, Fifth street, below Lombard, Miss Emilie Yates will appear this evening as "Hamlet." This lady is said to have great talent, and there is much interest felt as to her rendition of this great *role*. Tickets can be had at No. 718 Arch street.

—The *Athenæum* says a new "sensational" drama, by Mr. T. W. Robertson, entitled *The Nightingale*, has been produced at the Adelphi, and has shared the fate of its author's previous essays in the same class of composition. At no period during the performance of *The Nightingale* was a hold obtained upon the sympathies of the audience. The apathy with which the early action of the play was regarded yielded only to amusement at the absurdity of the situations, or indignation at the actions of certain of the characters. At the fall of the curtain, accordingly, the manifestations of a majority of the audience were expressive of dislike or derision. That a man who can write such comedies as *Caste* and *School* should produce a work which, like *The Nightingale*, has scarcely any dramatic significance, seems at first incredible. The same night that witnessed the downfall of *The Nightingale* saw the 300th performance of one of Mr. Robertson's comedies, which for a year has held undisputed possession of the stage—a circumstance almost, if not quite, unprecedented in theatrical annals.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING	CHEAPER
CLOTHING	BETTER MADE
CLOTHING	BETTER CUT
CLOTHING	BETTER FITTING

AT TOWER HALL.
AT TOWER HALL.
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

IMPEACHMENT OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

Great Excitement—the Ring Indignant.

Governor Geary having vetoed the Metropolitan Police bill, rumor says efforts are being made to impeach him—the prices for fine Fashionable Clothing at CHARLES STOKES', Continental Hotel, are the same as before the war.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Grand and Square Pianos are not only perfection in every particular, but they are lower in prices than before the war. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SALE OF PAINTINGS this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, without reserve.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1926 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

PROCLAMATION!

OAK HALL, Feb. 7, 1870.

Whereas,

We have still ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH of Clothing, which MUST be disposed of:

And,

The Season, thus far so mild, will YET BE SO COLD that the Warmest Winter Garments will be needed:

And Whereas,

There are Thousands of People who would buy if they had Money enough:

Therefore, Be it Remembered,

1st. That we,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIERS,

Will sell this $100,000's Worth of Fine Clothing for $60,000, either in ONE GREAT LOT, or in Smaller Lots, or in Single Suits, Garments, etc., at same rate.

2d. That due Notice of this be given, that everybody may have the advantage of this Special concession.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GAULT—BAXTER.—On Monday evening, January 31, by Rev. W. C. Jackson, Mr. WILLIAM GAULT and Miss HANNAH BAXTER, both of this city.

SHOEMAKER—RICHARDSON.—Second month, 10th, by Friends' ceremony, FRANKLIN A. SHOEMAKER to KATE, daughter of the late J. J. Richardson, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 10th instant, JAMES M. BROWN, in the 51st year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1034 Race street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery. **

CROMIE.—On the 8th instant, THOMAS, the youngest son of Sarah and the late Thomas Cromie, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the White Fawn Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1238 Hope street, below Thompson, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Franklin Cemetery.

HALLOWAY.—On the 9th instant, JOHN S. HALLOWAY, aged 64 years.

The relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral services, at the Western Presbyterian Church, corner of Seventeenth and Filbert streets, on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M., punctually.

SWEARINGEN.—In Allegheny City, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. W. Lake, on Wednesday, February 9, at 11 o'clock P. M., GEORGE K. SWEARINGEN, of New York City, formerly of Philadelphia.

WILLIAMS.—On the morning of the 8th instant, RICHARD WILLIAMS, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Oxford road, above Frankford, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill. Carriages will be in waiting at 10½ o'clock, at Dummy Depot in Frankford, to convey the friends from the city to the house.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8-21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14½

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF
HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.

Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.
2 9

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 1m
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 1024 WALNUT and No. 865 North BROAD St. Books are now open for the reception of new students for the Spring Quarter. Early application will secure choice of hours. 2 11 1m

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANnounce that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO.
Term beginning March 1.
Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 4w*

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.
1 22 1m* J. H. WITHERINGTON, A. M., Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M.,
CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1108 MARKET Street. [1 17 1m*

WATCHES.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.
American, Swiss and English
WATCHES
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
Special Agents in Philadelphia for
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. [1 12 wfm

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS
For sale at Wholesale Prices by
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 2 2mwf3p

THE FINE-ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON.
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 26 3m5p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
THE VERY HANDSOME
Four-Story Brown Stone Residence
No. 1813 WALNUT Street,
OPPOSITE RITTENHOUSE SQUARE,
The most desirable location in the city.
26 feet 6 inches front by 235 feet deep to Sansom Street.
House replete with modern conveniences, and in perfect order. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
2 9 wf2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

ARCH ST. RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.

The large and commodious FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on the south side of ARCH Street, No. 1820, with elegant Back Buildings, furnished with every modern convenience and improvements. Lot 22 feet front by 180 feet to Cuthbert street.

If desirable, the furniture can be purchased with the house. Terms easy. A greater portion of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to

HENRY HUDDY,
1 6 tf No. 145 North SECOND Street.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINing 20 acres and 8 perches of land, situate on the Plymouth branch of the Norristown Railroad, about two miles from Conshohocken. There is one large three-story stone dwelling, one two-story do., and four two-story frame dwellings; one large stone barn, a brick summer kitchen, stone dairy-house (covering a spring of excellent water), wagon-house, etc.; an orchard of thrifty apple trees, from which 200 bushels of choice fruit was gathered last fall, besides grapes, cherries, plums, etc. By actual measurement 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre has been raised upon this property without any special effort. The soil is a rich loam with a limestone base. There is a quarry of excellent limestone opened upon the place, above water level, and upon even grade with the railroad which runs through the property. A saving of $200 per month can be made over others working quarries in the vicinity, from the fact that, if water is ever found in this quarry, it will drain itself. There is also upon the property a valuable vein of lead and silver ore. Several hundred pounds of the mineral, with report of an assay of the same by Prof. Booth, of the United States Mint, may be seen at my office.

Altogether, this is one of the most valuable properties in the vicinity of Philadelphia. It will be sold low, and upon favorable terms, if applied for before the 20th inst.

H. A. CHAMBERS,
Room 3, Bank of the Republic,
809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
2 9 tf Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE, AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, BY M. THOMAS & SONS, ON TUESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 15, 1870, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, ALL THAT VERY ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BRICK (BROWNSTONE FRONT TO SECOND STORY) MESSUAGE, WITH THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS, CONTAINING ALL THE LATE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, AND LOT OF GROUND, SITUATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROAD STREET, NORTH OF OXFORD STREET, NO. 1606, THE LOT CONTAINING IN FRONT ON BROAD STREET 25 FEET, AND EXTENDING IN DEPTH 200 FEET TO CARLISLE STREET, HAVING TWO FRONTS. THE HOUSE IS WELL BUILT AND IN EXCELLENT REPAIR. ALSO, A TWO STORY BRICK STABLE AND COACH-HOUSE, WITH COACHMAN'S ROOM IN THE REAR ON CARLISLE STREET, WITH ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FIVE HORSES AND FOUR CARRIAGES, WITH ALL THE LATE EXTRA MODERN APPLIANCES. THE WHOLE PROPERTY HAS GOOD UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. WILL BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION ANY DAY PREVIOUS TO SALE. 2 93t*

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $800. Inquire on premises 1 27tf

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BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.
STOVE...$6·50 PER TON
LARGE NUT...................................$5·50 PER TON
ALSO,
SUPERIOR BEAVER MEADOW LEHIGH.
STOVE...$7·75 PER TON
NUT...$6·75 PER TON
Delivered to any par of the city.
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
12 22 2m Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE.
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,
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COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
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PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
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REMOVAL.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
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Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)
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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
120 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he is once more to be found at his old establishment, and trusts a continuance of their former patronage. The past character of the house will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.
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We are offering a limited amount of this Loan
At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.
The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.
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Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 28

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A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$1,000,000
Louisville and Nashville Railroad
First Mortgage Sevens
AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from October 1
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.
THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER
$16,000,000,
AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.
The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.
$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From the American Opera Publishing Company, No. 19 N. Sixth street, we have received the first of their series of "Gems of the Lyric Drama," which gives the complete English libretto of Auber's opera of *Fra Diavolo*, with the overture and all the principal airs arranged for voice and accompaniment, and also for piano solo. The book is illustrated by a fine steel portrait of Mr. William Castle, an illuminated title-page handsomely printed in colors, and three drawings of the principal scenes. The series is edited by George W. Tryon, Jr., and it will undoubtedly be appreciated by all lovers of music. The book before us is handsomely printed, and is altogether very far superior to any libretto that has ever been put before the public. It would be much more satisfactory, however, if the Italian or German words were also given, and it is a matter for surprise that this essential element of completeness is neglected. The succeeding numbers will contain *The Crown Diamonds*, *Masaniello*, *Faust*, *Martha*, and *Norma*, which will make two volumes for the present year, the numbers being issued bi-monthly to subscribers at $10 per annum or $6 per volume. The price for single copies is $2·50.

—From J. P. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Askaros Kassis, the Copt," a romance of modern Egypt, by Edwin De Leon. The author of this story was United States Consul-General for Egypt for many years, and he had unusual opportunities for observing the manners and customs of the people, and particularly their domestic habits, that do not come under the observation of ordinary travellers. Mr. De Leon evidently writes with a thorough knowledge of his subject, and under the guise of a romance of some interest he gives a very detailed and highly-finished picture of Egyptian society of the present day as it exists in the seclusion of the Moslem's home, where outside barbarians are seldom permitted to enter and observe for themselves what the intrinsic peculiarities of Orientalism are.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "The Maiden Widow," by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. This is a sequel to "The Family Doom; or, the Sin of a Countess," and it will be read with interest by all the admirers of Mrs. Southworth's style of weaving romances.

From the same house we have received "Charles O'Malley," the first volume of a new edition of Charles Lever's works. This novel retains and is likely to retain its popularity for a long time with lovers of hearty, rollicking humor. It is not equal, in our opinion, to some of Lever's later works in the higher qualities of the novelist's art, but it is a story bubbling over with hearty and uproarious fun and frolic that make it a favorite above most of the other performances of the author.

—"Leaves from a Trooper's Diary" is the title of a little work by a member of the Anderson Cavalry, which gives a number of well-written descriptions of adventures in the camp and field. An appendix furnishes an account of the mutiny in the Anderson Cavalry at Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1862, written by George S. Fobes, who was quartermaster at the time the affair took place. The statement of Mr. Fobes, if not absolutely impartial, is fair and candid, and it places a large amount of the responsibility for the mutiny where it belonged, on the want of proper organization and the worse than incapacity of the officers of the regiment. Mr. Fobes does not excuse the mutiny, but he contends that the men were least to blame in the matter; and we think that all candid and unprejudiced persons will agree with him when they read his statement.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received *Appleton's Journal* and *Our Young Folks* for February 19, and the *Transatlantic* for February 22.

—The Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, sends us the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

RUSSIAN SOCIALISM.

Progress of the Revolutionary Movement—Serfdom and Nobility—The Land Question.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

At last the outline of the Socialist conspiracy is becoming more apparent. As by lightning, the misty veil of rumor has been pierced through by a sudden sanguinary deed. One Ivanov, a student in the Agricultural Academy of Moscow, who played the informer, and denounced to the police his accomplices in the conspiracy, has been assassinated. Whether he was a detective artfully introduced among the confederates, or whether he betrayed the associates in the plot of his own accord, is not known. Amid the excitement consequent upon the murder, it has, however, transpired that his tale led to the arrest of thirty students of the Moscow Agricultural Academy, twenty students of the Moscow University, and about forty other students and gentlemen at St. Petersburg, Kharkoff, Kieff, and Astrachan. One arrest, particularly prolific in unpleasant discoveries, was that of the bookseller Tcherkassoff, at St. Petersburg, a respectable citizen and justice of the peace, in whose shops written and printed documents relative to the conspiracy are said to have been found. As a matter of course, the murder of Ivanov was succeeded by another batch of arrests at Moscow, with a view to the discovery of the resolute criminals who had added bloodshed to their other offences. But, however energetic the measures adopted, one student, a certain Netchayeff, believed to be at the bottom of the whole, has hitherto eluded the vigilance of the police. Netchayeff, who took a prominent part in the disturbances which interrupted the even tenor of St. Petersburg University life last year, in the spring fled to Switzerland, where he became intimate with the Old Guard of *Vemigration Russe*. Then and there he matured his plans. To carry out his wild designs, he returned, a short time ago, to St. Petersburg, and is believed to have been at Moscow on the day when Ivanov fell a victim to the poniards of the mysterious brotherhood. It was probably he who imported into Russia a seal with the words "National Tribunal" engraved upon it, and the various proclamations which were seized in the lodgings of some of the Moscow prisoners. The conspiracy wears the usual features characteristic of plots in modern Muscovy. A handful of beardless boys undertake to remodel the world, are unfortunately disturbed in their comprehensive task by a couple of policemen, and, without a hand raised in their behalf, bundled off to a living death in the Siberian mines. As set forth in the printed circulars and proclamations found, their modest object in the present instance was to repeal matrimony, property, government, and the State generally. For the better attainment of this end, those encumbered with worldly goods and chattels were to be subjected to a summary process of expropriation, while all superior officers must be knocked on the head, and all literary men who have ever defended the existing state of things effectually silenced by having their tongues torn out. After this general delineation of their humane designs, the circulars specially address the Poles to secure their co-operation in the sacred work of the world's revival. The Poles, the circulars tell us, must be highly praised for hating the Russian Government; but their shortcoming lies in that they aspire to the re-establishment of an independent national republic; whereas they should be content to recover freedom, regardless of state, race, and government. What intelligent being, it is asked, can be justified in aiming at setting up so antiquated and obsolete a thing as a state, a central authority, and a national policy? Is not the commune, the free and unrestricted commune of the future, with its perfect equality of rank, property, and privilege, the only worthy goal of liberal exertions? In additions to the circulars inculcating these insane doctrines, others, seized, I believe, at St. Petersburg, call upon the numerous Dissenters among the peasantry to rise up against the wicked Czar, and for Christ's sake to kill the despicable tools in his pay. No Russian can plot without the Dissenters being appealed to. Because these folk write the name of Christ differently from the orthodox Church, and cross themselves after a fashion of their own, they are presumed to be ever ready for revolt. But these differences without a distinction, which in the darker ages made people tear each other to pieces, are powerless now-a-days. Though they may fan the flames when there is other fuel to kindle a fire, there is too little combustible element in them to awaken the spark. A third category of circulars, likewise brought to light, is peculiar to the present intrigue, and, indeed, the only feature in it worthy of special notice. The flying sheets of this latter class touch a serious point in the social condition of the country. To explain their purport it will be necessary to take a slight retrospect. In the memorable statute of February 19 (March 3), 1861, which announced the manumission of the serfs, it was enacted that during a period of nine years after being set free the peasantry would not be permitted to leave the land purchased by them with the aid of the Government. Being aware that the Russian peasant, although never anything above a ploughman, liked nothing so little as his plough, Government thought it necessary, after the constraint of landlordism had ceased, to bind him to the soil by a general law. Agriculture in a cold land requires a steady, plodding, provident race; but the Russian moujik does not excel in these qualities, being a desultory, clever, and versatile genius—an accomplished pedlar, but a very poor agriculturist. As far back as he is known to history, he has always confined his rustic labors to the modicum enforced by hunger or compulsion. Before he was a serf he used to wander about the vast plains of his country, partly because he has a natural propensity for seeking the unknown, and hoping for the indefinite, rather than making a modest but accurate calculation for the future, and partly because he cultivated his acres so negligently, and exhausted them so rapidly, that he was compelled ever to look out for fresh fields. So inveterate were these migratory habits in him that to check them it became eventually necessary to make him a slave. As the nobility were presented with hereditary estates by the Czar, their first endeavor was to keep the peasantry on their property, which otherwise would have had no value whatever. In point of fact, the Russian word for "serf" originally meant nothing more terrible than a permanent resident; although in the course of time, when the peasant had once been chained to the clod where he was born, and handed over entirely to the tender mercies of his master, it naturally came to include the more abject signification of slave. These old stories were probably present to the mind of the Czar when he commanded that the peasant for nine years after his liberation should be prohibited from quitting his native village and settling elsewhere. Though his nomadic tendencies were supposed to have been diminished by centuries of involuntary sedentariness, it was still deemed advisable to guard against any untoward revival of the old feeling that might be produced by the first flush of recovered liberty. But worse was in store than could have been anticipated. The nine probationary years will expire in a few weeks, and it is certain they have not been sufficient to work the desired result. Throughout the northern half of the realm, in which agriculture cannot thrive except by diligence and forethought, the peasant, in the interval that has expired since his emancipation, has not learnt to work or to relish the work allotted to him in life. Freed from the daily supervision of his landlord, he has, on the contrary, contracted such slovenly and drunken habits that his fields, never in a very prosperous condition, are now less so than ever. So low has he fallen as a freeman that it will be hard to raise him up again. In the cold climate and on the ungrateful soil of those northern regions nature is slow to reward the toil, but prompt to revenge the neglect of the husbandman. A bad harvest caused by sloth necessitates the slaughter of part of the live stock. A lack of manure is the consequence, and makes the next crop yield still less. By this melancholy alternation of cause and effect things have got to such a pass that in large tracts throughout the provinces alluded to the amount of live stock has decreased by one-quarter to one-third in comparison with what it was in the days of serfdom, the crops experiencing a corresponding diminution. In the best Russian essays on the subject this terrible fact is proved both by the evidence of eyewitnesses and the still more incontrovertible language of statistics. Unfavorable seasons, it is true, have contributed their quota to this deplorable result; but all writers that can be cited agree in referring it mainly to those habits of idleness and intoxication so rife among the emancipated serfs, and the uninterrupted prevalence of the ancient communistic principle of the Russian commune, which makes all inhabitants of a village joint proprietors of their land. To permit such a principle to continue after the landlord had lost the right to flog the peasant into industry was a dangerous experiment, the injudiciousness of which is fully proved by the issue. It is easy to understand that while this pernicious system exists, and the industrious are made to keep the idle, and even to pay taxes and rent for them, it must be difficult to attain a moderate degree of prosperity, even had the Russian peasant a liking for his trade, and a little more assiduity and thrift than he at present shows. With the peasants suffer the landed proprietors, who in the prevailing apathy find it no easy matter to hire laborers at the price they can afford to pay. Unless stimulated by excessive wages, a peasant, as a rule in these latter days, works only when driven to extremity. A more cheering prospect is presented by the southern half of the country, the excellent soil of which needs no manure, and the Polish provinces (from Wilna right south to Volhynia and the Dneiper), which, by their fertility and the personal property principle, are protected against northern calamities. It is the embarrassed condition of the northern peasants, and the confusion likely to ensue should large numbers avail themselves of the right of emigration devolving on them on March 3, 1870, that the third category of the above inflammatory circulars evidently counts upon. Their authors seem to expect that the suffering inhabitants of the north will throng to the south, and that, to prevent the depopulation of one-half of the empire, Government will be obliged to extend the term of nine years, and restrain the wanderers by force. Amid the excitement incident to such a critical juncture, the conspirators must have hoped to induce the northern peasantry to claim the lands still in the possession of their former masters. Based on communism as Russian peasant life is, the impoverished people were expected willingly to re-echo such a cry; while, as to the raising of it by educated men, it is certainly an enormity in itself, but not so unnatural, taking all the local circumstances into consideration. If it is a general principle that the less liberal the constitution in a country, the more extreme the radicalism it produces, the Russian "Nihilist" is naturally tempted to surpass his more westerly fellow-agitators in extravagant ideas. In an age which produces socialists even in London, Paris, and Berlin, the Russian enthusiast is liable to develop the worst phase of the disease at St. Petersburg; and how immensely must the intellectual disorder be aggravated in his case by seeing peasant communism all around him, and the wholesale expropriations of the nobility undertaken for political purposes in the Polish provinces of the realm. However, if the malady assumes an acute character in Russia, it is confined to a very limited area. Its victims are only a few excitable, ill-advised young men, the rest of the population quietly jogging on in their wonted grooves. If the Government should deem it expedient to keep the peasantry on their soil beyond the term of nine years, they have only to issue a ukase, and it is done. Only should continued laziness reduce ever increasing numbers to extreme poverty, a day may dawn when it will become apparent that education and the right of property are better safeguards than the police.

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Receipts of Premium, '69	1,991,837·45
Interest from investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870	1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450·00
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846·00
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708·00
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620·00
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558·00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944·00
Accrued Interest	20,357·00
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198·00
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900·00
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000·00
	$2,783,581·00

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On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00

$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00
Cost, $1,215,622·27.

Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CHARTERED IN 1847.

OFFICE, No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL C. HUEY..........PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES..........VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR..........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS..........SECRETARY

Premiums, interest, etc., up to December 31, 1869		$966,235·20
Losses paid during the year	$144,700·00	
This is $105,000 less than the tables call for.		
Expenses, commissions, taxes, etc.	170,275·37	
		314,975·37
Net earnings for the year 1869		$651,250·83

ASSETS.

United States, State, City and Company Loans, Ground Rents, Mortgages, Real Estate, Office, Furniture, cash on hand.

Cost, $2,947,979·83. Market value, $3,024,473·94.

SOLICITOR.
HENRY C. TOWNSEND.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
ED. HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1439 Walnut street.
EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., No. 1415 Walnut street.

In attendance at the Office of the Company from 1 to 2 P. M., daily. 2 7tf

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)..........$200,000·00

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870..........$524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2⅝ by 4⅞ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅝ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅜ by 6⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅜ by 6⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅞ by 8⅞ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅛ by 9⅞ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6½ by 9⅛ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—348,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

1 11 eodtM1

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street will be received at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M. of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wrought-iron drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt truss. To have cast-iron piers in river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron I girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of structure to be 2419 feet, the truss spans to be 155 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond with two approved sureties to an amount of $50,000. Fifteen per cent. to be retained as the work proceeds, until the same, inclusive of the $50,000 noted in bond, shall amount to fifteen per cent. of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 29th instant.

MOSES A. DROPSIE,
President of the Commission.

1 25tuf6t

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE, AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN E. COPE.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross*.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three feet*, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, JR., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.

1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS AND CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870.

Will be offered at public sale, in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property which has been in use, embracing surgical and dental instruments, bedding and clothing, iron bedsteads, stoves, chairs, tables, fire hose, cooking utensils, drums, old band instruments, wooden and leather buckets, medicine and mess chests, tin cups, desks, brooms, scales and weights, delf plates, books, clocks, coffee boilers, iron bars and inch water pipe, etc., etc. Also, a considerable quantity and variety of medicines, in fair order; hospital stores, beef extract, etc., etc. Also, two covered wagons, new and in superior order.

Terms cash. A deposit at time of sale will be required. All goods purchased must be removed within four (4) days, after which date no responsibility for them will be assumed at this office.

Catalogues ready by the 1st of March.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army. 2 7 6t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & HUBER,

Successors to JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now closing out their entire stock of

Winter Goods,

Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 15 3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards..........2 per cent.
" 100 " ....3 "
" 300 " ....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. §

THE VETO.

Governor Geary's Veto of the Metropolitan Police Bill.

The following is the complete message of the Governor, of which we yesterday printed an abstract:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Feb. 10, 1870.—TO SENATE AND HOUSE—Gentlemen: Having carefully considered Senate bill No. 29, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a Metropolitan Police for the City of Philadelphia," and although actuated by a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it to that of the General Assembly, I am constrained to withhold the Executive sanction, and proceed to the constitutional duty of giving my reasons for disapproving.

In the first place, the title is not in conformity with the 8th section of the 11th article of the constitution, which declares that "no bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title." As I read the bill, one of the most important features is the election of five police commissioners, and yet this idea is neither clearly expressed nor even remotely indicated by the title.

Another objection to the bill is, that the whole sixteen pages are jumbled together into one section. It is usual and proper to divide bills of such length into sections, each embracing some marked feature, and to have the sections arranged according to some natural order. Although this is only a matter of form, I am aware of no good reason for this departure from usage and utter disregard of all sound precedent.

Much has been said about the character and inefficiency of the police of Philadelphia, and I am fully persuaded many of them are not such as the good order of the city demands. But whilst this is an acknowledged evil, and a proper subject for legislative consideration, I more than doubt the wisdom of the remedy proposed by this bill. It is manifest, however, that it is a most important one, and that it contemplates an entire revolution in this branch of city government.

The constitutional authority of the Legislature, in a period of profound peace, to create a power such as is contemplated by the metropolitan police bill, to operate over the whole State or any part thereof, is a question of great magnitude, and one which, under a republican form of government, demands serious consideration, as it involves inherent and indefeasible rights and other fundamental principles in a government established for the benefit and happiness of the people.

The bill under consideration is fraught with momentous consequences to the citizens of Philadelphia and of the State; and the position that the power can be taken away from so large a portion of the people of Pennsylvania, without their consent, for a period of years, and lodged in the hands of six persons, is to me extraordinary, untenable, and in violation of the spirit, meaning and intent of the first and second sections of the twelfth article of the Constitution. The second section declares that all power is inherent in the people. All free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. The Constitution sets forth in such plain and unequivocal terms the principles upon which a republican government shall be conducted, that comment would be superfluous, and would rather weaken than strengthen the case.

If there exists any right or authority in the Legislature to concentrate power in a few men for a term of years, then it must be admitted that they have the right to do it for a number of years, or to make it a perpetuity.

To recognize the right to legislate thus specially for one city is virtually to acknowledge that the Legislature has authority to make similar enactments in every other city, borough, village, county and township within the State, and that, by the same reasoning, Congress possesses like power to legislate for the different States, enact a grand metropolitan police bill, and secure plenary, executive, legislative and judicial powers in the hands of a few persons, and thus exclude the masses of the people from all participation in the government of themselves. I must confess that I am entirely unprepared to sanction any legislation so mischievous in its tendencies and so anti-republican in its character, and which is calculated to uproot and destroy the dearest principles and privileges of the people which underlie the institutions of our well-regulated commonwealth. Justice and the dictates of sound public policy require that the citizens of every political and corporate division, however great or small, should be permitted, as an inherent right of self-government, without "officers intermeddling" from any quarter, to manage their own local affairs in their own way, through officers selected at the ballot-box by themselves.

In remarking upon this subject I have elsewhere said, "The great principle, then, upon which our free institutions rest is the unqualified and absolute sovereignty of the people; and constituting as that principle does the most positive and essential feature in the great charter of our liberties, so it is better calculated than any other to give elevation to our hopes and dignity to our actions. So long as the people feel that the power to elect their own officers and administer their own government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with that sense of security and that dignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within their own hands a remedy for every political evil, a correction for every governmental abuse and usurpation. This principle must be upheld and maintained at all hazards and every sacrifice—maintained in all the power and fullness, in all the breadth and depth, in its utmost capacity and signification. It is not sufficient that it be acknowledged as a mere abstraction or theory or doctrine, but as a practical, substantial, living reality, vital in every part."

The city of Philadelphia, in order to pay the necessary expenses of her government, of her new, important and extended improvements, and the interest on her immense debt (now greater than that of the commonwealth), is not in a condition to increase her liability, and if she does, it ought to be with a perfect understanding for what purpose and to what amount.

The salary of the Mayor, who now performs all the functions that are proposed to be placed in the hands of the Board of Police Commissioners, is $4000, while the salaries of the six commissioners, at $3000 each; one clerk at $1500, and one at $1000; a committing magistrate at the Central Station, say $3000, and a clerk at $1500; and that of the examining physician, $3000, amount to the sum of $28,000. To which may be added rents, stationery, printing and incidentals, at least $22,000 more, making in all the sum of $50,000 for salaries and expenses for the official department alone.

The bill says: "The said Board shall have entire control of all the police of the city, and shall have authority to increase the force of patrolmen, should they deem the same necessary; and it is hereby made the duty of the Select and Common Councils to appropriate sufficient money to meet the expenses of the Board and said force." This is in every respect the most perfect surrender of plenary powers of the many to the few that I have ever witnessed. Absolute control of the police. Power to increase the number at their pleasure; to fix the wages at any figure, without being subject to any check or supervision from any source. Such powers are not exercised by the autocrat of Russia.

The City Councils and the people seem to be entirely ignored by the bill, except that "the Board shall from time to time submit to the Councils their estimates of the sums required for the payment of official salaries and expenses, and for the maintenance of the police force." There is no check or audit prescribed, and no matter what may be the sum required, the Councils must provide and appropriate the amount, and the people, already overburdened, must meet largely-increased taxation to supply the Councils with the necessary means to satisfy the demands of the Board, and after paying the $50,000 before mentioned to set this "Trojan horse" upon its legs, and introduce it into Philadelphia, no one can estimate the increased expenses, and no one is to be responsible for the damages that may occur after its machinery has been fully set in operation.

The police force is also to be put upon a war footing. Every applicant is to be submitted to an examination by "a properly qualified physician," and if not found entirely competent, and under 45 years of age, he must be rejected. Why should trusty, able-bodied men and experienced police-officers be excluded from the force, without regard to past services or present efficiency, merely because they are over 45 years of age? It is probably the first time in the history of the State that a man in civil life, who is otherwise suitable in every respect, shall be proscribed when he may have served his country faithfully in her armies and attained the age of 45 years. This is monstrous injustice and ostracism, which I trust will never meet the sanction of or be tolerated by a brave and generous people.

I have not had time to call your attention to the provisions of this bill as fully as I could have desired, but I think that I have pointed out sufficient wrongs in this attempt to create such a force appointed by a concentration of the people's power into the hands of a few men chosen by Legislators from every part of the State, who are fully assured that their own constituents would not submit to any such inflictions of absolute government and taxation upon themselves for a single moment. This is the kind of legislation which, under pretence of securing peace, creates discontent, dissatisfaction and disturbance. It arouses in the bosom of every man who knows his own inherent rights the most determined opposition, and frequently the most uncompromising hostility to every movement by which he perceives his liberty is abridged, and makes him wage a continuous warfare against all whom he conceives to be the enemies of liberty, whether open or concealed.

A republican government cannot long exist under partial and unequal laws, and to perpetuate this republic, with all the blessings which cluster around it, the State Legislature must enact laws bearing alike upon all, with equal and exact justice to all, without prejudice or partiality. A majority in the State, undertaking to legislate to perpetuate its power by the passage of laws unequal, unjust and oppressive toward the minority, is not republican in form, is not democratic in principle, and must soon sink into imperialism.

For these and other reasons I cannot give the Executive sanction to this, or any other act which has a tendency to take from the people any portion of their inherent rights. The election of every local officer, charged with the duties of executive authority, or with the execution of the laws, should be submitted to a direct popular vote; and I can see no reason why the people of Philadelphia should be made an exception to this rule, and be deprived of the right of choosing, by their own votes, those who shall constitute the commissioners of police, as well as who shall be their Mayor, select and common councils, or their representatives in the Legislature.

It is an elementary axiom that every government should have some responsible head, and in a republican government that responsibility should be to the people—the source of all political power.

Heretofore the Mayor of Philadelphia has occupied this position of trust and responsibility. To him the people looked, and had a right to look, for the proper execution of the laws and the preservation of the peace and good order of the city. If he has failed to meet their expectations they have their remedy at the ballot-box, and it is fair to presume they will avail themselves of it at the first lawful opportunity. Would it improve the existing condition of things to divide this responsibility among six commissioners, of whom the Mayor would be but one? To whom would they look for a proper discharge of duty? Hardly to the Legislature of the whole State, which changes annually. Not to the qualified electors of the city, for they did not elect them, and cannot, under the machinery of the bill, choose a majority of their successors for three years, nor a new board for five years. Divided responsibility in government is a political heresy, and nearly related to no responsibility. What kind of an army would that be which had six commanding officers, all of equal rank? And what sort of a State administration would that be emanating from six Governors, all of equal power and authority? And what good could be expected of that police organization which is to be governed by six equal and irresponsible commissioners?

If the people of Philadelphia desire a metropolitan police bill, let the commissioners be of their own choosing at the ballot-box. Let them be "of the people, for the people and by the people."

To my mind these objections are insuperable, and the bill is therefore returned for further consideration.

JOHN W. GEARY.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
1 1 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

731 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1 1 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 3·15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A.M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·30 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4 00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10† General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Erie	8·40 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Erie	4·00 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves	Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" "	Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin	$140	Second Cabin	$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin	$145	Second Cabin	$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to

H. L. LEAF,
12 7 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN	EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON	EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK	EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Steamship

PROMETHEUS,
Captain GRAY,

will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,

On THURSDAY, February 17, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the North-eastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
1 4 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.

For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
1 4 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 823 N. Eleventh street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Saturday Morning.

Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 823 N. Eleventh street, above Brown, the entire household furniture, comprising walnut chamber furniture, cottage chamber suit, Brussels and other carpets, china and glassware, etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 2 10 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

On Tuesday,

Feb. 15, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, will include—

FRONT AND MIFFLIN, S. W. corner—Half interest in large lot.

MARSHALL Street, No. 428—Modern Brick Dwelling.

GROUND RENTS—$27, $27, and $35.

BROAD Street (North), Nos. 111 and 113—Brick Hotel.

DELAWARE COUNTY (Pa.), Concord Township—Valuable Farm and Mansion and 176 acres.

THIRD AND CHERRY, S. W. corner—Valuable iron-front Store.

BROAD Street (North), No. 1806—Elegant Residence, with Stable and Coach-house.

SIXTEENTH AND CHRISTIAN, S. W. corner—Residence, with Stable.

BROAD Street, north of Master street—Valuable Lot.

NINETEENTH STREET (North), No. 623—Modern brick Residence.

EIGHTH AND JEFFERSON STREETS, N. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.

LOCUST STREET, Nos. 805 and 807—Two three-story brick Dwellings.

MOUNT VERNON STREET, No. 1926—Modern brick Residence.

PINE STREET, No. 2003—Modern brick Residence.

TWENTY-SECOND AND MOUNT VERNON STREETS, S. E. corner—Modern three-story brick Residence.

BRANDYWINE STREET, No. 2237—Brick Dwelling.

1 share Philadelphia Library Company.
1 share Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.
115 shares Schuylkill Navigation preferred.
53 shares Buck Mountain Coal Company.
41 shares Central Transportation Company.
26 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
$4000 Connecting R. W. Co., 6 per cent.
100 shares Northern Liberties Gas Company.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

On Thursday and Friday Mornings and Evenings, Feb. 10 and 11, at 11 and 7½ o'clock each day, will be sold, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, without reserve or limitation, a large and choice collection of Oil Paintings. Many of the pictures are by artists of acknowledged merit, among whom may be named E. C. Coates, J. M. Culverhouse, Paul Ritter, George G. Hartwick, Professor Jacobs, Somers, and others of equal celebrity. The subjects are varied and desirable, including landscapes, marine views, fruit, cattle, game, views from nature, etc. The public is respectfully invited to examine the collection, which will be on exhibition three days previous to sale, when descriptive catalogues will be ready. 2 5 6t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING-BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 9 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,

No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 18

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning.

Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the Trade. 2 9 4t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS

CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24§
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED HAMS,

JUST RECEIVED.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 25§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 8 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 25

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane—Report for 1869—Statistics Showing the Number, Age, Sex, Occupation, Diseases, Etc., of the Patients—The New Act of Assembly Relating to Insane Persons.

We have received from the physician-in-chief advance copies of the twenty-ninth annual report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, of which an abstract is given below:—

At the date of the last report, for the year 1868, there were 336 patients in the institution, since which 220 have been admitted and 243 have been discharged or have died, leaving 313 under care at the close of the year. The total number of patients in the hospital during the year 1869 was 556. The highest number at any one time was 347; the lowest was 310; and the average number under treatment during the whole period was 330—159 males and 171 females. The number of males in the hospital during the year was 288, and the number of females was 268. The highest number of males at any one time was 167, and the highest number of females was 180. At the beginning of the year there were 166 males and 170 females. At this date there are 157 males and 156 females. The number of males admitted during the year was 122, and the number of females 98. Of the patients discharged during the year 1869 were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cured	62	53	115
Much improved	5	16	21
Improved	22	21	43
Stationary	24	9	33
Died	18	13	31
Total	131	112	243

Of the patients discharged "cured," forty-nine were residents of the hospital not exceeding three months; thirty-two between three and six months; twenty between six months and one year; and fourteen for more than one year. Of those discharged "much improved," six were under treatment less than three months; six between three and six months; four between six months and one year; and five for more than one year. Of the "improved," fifteen were under care less than three months; six between three and six months; fourteen between six months and one year; and eight for more than one year. Of those discharged and reported "stationary," ten were under care less than three months; three between three and six months; nine between six months and one year; and eleven for a longer period than one year. Eighteen males and thirteen females have died during the year. Of those deaths, eight resulted from acute mania; four from organic disease of the brain; three from the exhaustion of chronic mania and a refusal of food; five from old age; one from suicide; three from consumption; two from apoplexy; one from epilepsy; one from pyæmia; one from pneumonia; one from strangulated intestine; and one from dry gangrene. Of the patients who died, sixteen were admitted for mania; six for melancholia; and nine for dementia. Of those who died, nine were in the house less than one month; six between two and three months; four between three and six months; two between six months and one year; three between one and two years; one between two and three years; one between three and four years; one between five and six years; one seven years; one nine years; one nearly twenty years; and one twenty-three years and nine months.

The following statistical tables embrace all the cases admitted into this Hospital, since its opening in 1841:—

TABLE I.—*Showing the number and sex of the admissions and discharges since the opening of the Hospital, and of those remaining at the end of the year.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions	2937	2598	5535
Discharges	2780	2442	5222
Remain	157	156	313

TABLE II.—*Showing the ages of 5535 patients at the time of their admission.*

Under 10 years	5	*Between* 50 and 55	365
Between 10 and 15	23	55 and 60	233
15 and 20	312	60 and 65	196
20 and 25	798	65 and 70	102
25 and 30	858	70 and 75	79
30 and 35	722	75 and 80	33
35 and 40	708	80 and 85	10
40 and 45	594	85 and 90	—
45 and 50	496	90 and 95	1

Of the total number of 2937 male patients there were—farmers, 377; merchants, 287; clerks, 244; laborers, 228; and lawyers, clergymen, physicians, and students, 207.

Of 2598 female patients, there were seamstresses or mantuamakers, 246; domestics, 263; wives of farmers, 207; wives of merchants, 167; wives of laborers, 149; daughters of farmers, 124; and daughters of merchants, 150.

The following table shows the number of single, married, widows, and widowers in 5535 patients:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	1472	1084	2556
Married	1332	1183	2515
Widows	—	331	331
Widowers	133	—	133

The following table shows the supposed causes of insanity in 5535 patients:—

Ill health of various kinds	978	Want of employment	39
Intemperance	417	Mortified pride	3
Loss of property	184	Celibacy	1
Dread of poverty	5	Anxiety for wealth	2
Disappointed affections	74	Use of opium	21
Intense study	45	Use of tobacco	7
Domestic difficulties	114	Use of quack medicines	3
Fright	36	Puerperal state	208
Grief, loss of friends, etc.	281	Lactation too long continued	10
Intense application to business	48	Uncontrolled passion	12
Religious excitement	172	Tight lacing	1
Political excitement	13	Injuries of the head	71
Metaphysical speculations	1	Masturbation	75
Want of exercise	8	Mental anxiety	247
Engagement in duel	1	Exposure to cold	4
Disappointed expectations	19	Exposure to direct rays of the sun	54
Nostalgia	6	Exposure to intense heat	2
Stock speculations	2	Exposure in army	6
		Old age	1
		Unascertained	2260

The following shows the forms of disease for which 5535 patients were admitted:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	1295	1208	2503
Melancholia	669	842	1511
Monomania	437	333	770
Dementia	524	210	734
Delirium	12	5	17

The following are abstracts of the expenditures for the year:—

DEPARTMENT FOR MALES.

Salaries and wages of all kinds	$19,096·35
Household expenses	31,607·90
Furniture	2,695·41
Lights	1,273·19
Fuel	7,284·27
Garden, grounds, live stock, and carriages	1,624·81
Grain and feed for stock	585·13
Repairs and improvements	5,509·20
Medicines	1,182·18
Amusement of patients	362·49
Stationery and printing	527·14
Library	120·45
Miscellaneous	167·96
Total expenditures	$72,236·48
Net receipts	$67,721·86
Average number of patients	159
" " of free patients	15
" cost per week of each patient	$8·72
Amount expended in 1869 on free patients	$7075·97

DEPARTMENT FOR FEMALES.

Salaries and wages of all kinds	$18,145·31
Household expenses	37,788·16
Furniture	3,373·88
Lights	1,941·68
Fuel	6,358·89
Garden, grounds, live stock, and carriages	2,326·53
Grain and feed for stock	2,906·97
Repairs and improvements	4,028·96
Medicines	1,059·54
Amusement of patients	213·25
Stationery and printing	625·84
Library	55·50
Miscellaneous	348·74
Total expenditures	$79,173·25
Net receipts	76,327·69
Average number of patients	171
" " free patients	25
" cost per week of each patient	$8·91
Amount expended in 1869 on free patients	$11,583·00

The total amount expended on free patients in 1869 was $18,658·97.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, during the session of 1869, passed "An act to provide for the admission of certain classes of the insane into hospitals for the Insane in this Commonwealth, and their discharge therefrom," and under the provisions of which law all such cases are now received.

Since the passage of the act only two cases from this institution have been adjudicated by the courts. The first was sent to the hospital by order of court, and the patient was directed to be detained there "till discharged by due course of law." This was accordingly done by another order of court, after the patient had been a resident of the institution for a few weeks. The other case was one of a chronic character, the patient having been long in the Hospital, and in which the discharge was asked for by parties in no way connected with him, on the ground that he was not dangerous, and therefore ought to be at large. This case was very carefully heard and examined by Judge Ludlow, who remanded the patient to the care of the hospital.

ORPHANS.

Annual Report of the Directors of Girard College.

The twenty-second annual report of the Board of Directors of Girard College for orphans has just been published in book form. It was presented to City Councils yesterday. The report sets forth that but one death occurred in the institution last year out of a population numbering on an average near five hundred, and that, too, composed of a large proportion of those who at the same age, in our city and elsewhere, are peculiarly liable to the diseases incidents to early life, and which frequently end fatally.

Speaking of the bathing arrangements the directors say:—

> Cleanliness is enforced upon the pupils by a daily attention in this respect to their persons, whilst the frequent use of the bath is insisted upon as a necessary adjunct in attaining this end. During the year the pond on the college grounds has been cleansed and rendered fit for a bathing place in summer, whilst two large bathing pools have been constructed in the basement of the building used for the section-rooms, sufficiently deep and capacious to allow the boys to swim. The usual studies connected with the college course have been carefully pursued during the past year, embracing the elements of a sound and excellent education, and one which can render its recipients able in after life to cope successfully with others following the same pursuits and avocations as those which shall then engage their attention. The discipline of the college is in a good condition. Some have been found impatient of restraint, disorderly, vicious, and subjects for rigorous treatment, yet the great majority are well behaved and orderly. One new feature has been successfully introduced the past year that has added greatly to the discipline of the college. That is the formation of military companies among the boys, who are regularly drilled and taught the manual of arms, and who have attained a degree of perfection which is in the highest degree commendable and praiseworthy. The Board suggests the erection, as soon as it can conveniently be done, of a suitable building for chapel exercises and for public exhibitions. During the year 48 pupils were bound out to various trades; six were expelled; the indentures of four were cancelled, and one died, leaving at the close of the year 510 pupils in the college. The expenditures during the year were less by $7855·22 than the appropriation. The disbursements were divided as follows:—Household, $115,019·51; instruction, $25,038·56; accounts, $3645·83; library, $398·89; discipline and discharge, $271·35; manual labor, $45·44; amount unexpended and returned to the Girard Fund, $7855·22; total, $171,675.

Attached to the report are the proceedings on November 24, 1869, on the occasion of unveiling the monument erected to the memory of former pupils who fell in the recent contest for the preservation of the American Union. The monument referred to was constructed at a cost of $6000. It consists of a base of Ohio sandstone supporting four columns, over which is a canopy or roof, the whole being placed on a pediment of granite. Upon the architraves of the canopy are cut the arms of the United States and the city of Philadelphia, and on the opposite sides scholastic emblems. Within the canopy stands a figure, in Italian marble, representing a young soldier standing at rest.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Hookey of Select Council favors the shinners, and in a speech in their behalf yesterday so murdered the English that verily we expected to see Lindley Murray appear.

—Our devil propounds thusly:—If it takes $10,000 and ten gallons of whisky to buy two Democratic Senators, how much will it take to buy three Republican members?

—It's an ill wind blows no good. Yesterday the hostelries in the neighborhood of Fifth and Chesnut did a fine business, the joyous exuberating and the disappointed drowning their sorrows.

—The "one-horse car bill" introduced into Councils yesterday evidently contains a large-sized reptile, nevertheless it passed. Great is the Ring!

—The Broad street crossing of the Germantown Railroad will be fixed some time. We have now three propositions—a flagman, a bridge, and a gate. Who bleeds, and how much?

ASSAULT ON THE HIGHAWY.—Last night Robert McKenney met a woman on Rodman street, and after conversing with her for a time hauled off and gave her a blow in the face, knocking her to the sidewalk. The conduct of Robert was noticed by a policeman, who came upon the scene and took him into custody. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, and was held in $1000 bail for trial.

CRUELTY CASE.—John Ryan, second mate of the ship Ladoga, was charged, before United States Commissioner Philips, to-day, with cruelty to the steward, Henry Robeck. The latter testified that the mate struck him over the head because he did not get the dinner ready in time. Defendant was held to bail for a further hearing to-morrow.

MILITARY.—A meeting will be held on Friday evening, the 11th instant, at the Good Will Engine House, Race street below Broad, at 8 o'clock, prompt, to organize a new company for the 4th Regiment Fire Zouazes. An ex-colonel, having an excellent war record, has consented to accept the command.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—Henry Geiger was arrested in Nicetown a few days since upon the charge of assault and battery on Mr. Louis Markle and wife. It is alleged that he gave Mrs. Markle a pair of beautiful black eyes. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Good, and was held in $1000 bail to answer.

THIEVES FRIGHTEND OFF.—On the night of February 9, two of the Fifteenth district police noticed three men in the yard of the premises of Mr. Donohue, on the Frankford road, below the Junction Railroad. On the approach of the policemen the thieves scaled the fence and escaped by running through a brick yard.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LITERATURE. — Professor John S. Hart, former principal of the Philadelphia High School, will deliver an address on the subject of "Sunday School Literature" before the Teachers' Institute, on Monday evening, February 21, in the Trinity M. E. Church, Eighth street, above Race.

THEFT OF WASH CLOTHES.—At an early hour this morning Andrew Jones, colored, was arrested coming from the yard of a house on Helmuth street, with a lot of wash-clothes in his possession. The prisoner was taken to the Fifth District Station-house and committed by Alderman Morrow.

LETTER-BOX OPEN.—This morning one of the Sixth District policemen found the letter-box at the S. W. corner of Thirteenth and Market streets open. He examined and found that it contained letters. Soon after a carrier came along, removed the letters, and locked the box.

IN CHARGE OF MR. ASHTON.—The roulette-piece, gaming-tables, etc., captured on the occasion of the raid on the gambling-hells, have been surrendered into the custody of Mr. Ashton, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, by order of District Attorney Gibbons.

STOLE A PAIR OF SHOES.—John Jackson was arrested at Fourth and South streets yesterday for the theft of a pair of shoes from a store in the neighborhood. He will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night last the boot and shoe store of John Beckman, No. 327 Callowhill street, was broken into and robbed of about $100 worth of goods.

ACCIDENT.—This morning, a painter, while at work on a building at the N. W. corner of Fifth and Market streets, fell to the sidewalk and sustained severe injuries. He fell a distance of some twenty feet.

[Received too late for Classification.]

HORACE GREELEY
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.
Subject—"THE WOMAN QUESTION."
Sale of tickets at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, will begin on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 9 o'clock.
Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Admission and Stage Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50 cents.
2 11 12 14 17 19 21

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Terrible Disaster on the Mississippi River—Explosion of a Steamboat—Ten Lives Lost—The Massachusetts License Law—The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

FROM THE WEST.

Steamer Explosion on the Mississippi—Ten Men Killed.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 11.—A special to the *Avalanche* from Helena, Ark., this morning, from Captain Matthew Glass, of the steamer Commercial, says the Maggie Hays, from New Orleans for Pittsburg, blew up at Chute 66, near Helena, yesterday afternoon, killing Captain Martin, the second engineer, and eight deck hands. The second clerk, Reese, was badly but not fatally scalded. The passengers are all safe. We have them and the balance of the crew. Owing to the fact that the cable across the Mississippi here is not working, no further particulars have been received, but the Commercial with the passengers will be here this afternoon, when full particulars will be gathered and forwarded.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gold Investigation.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Committee on Banking and Currency have only one more witness to examine. They will make their report on the New York gold panic toward the close of next week.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendment, the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Columbia river to Puget Sound.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.), from the Committee on Public Grounds, reported a bill to enlarge the public grounds surrounding the Capitol. Passed.

Mr. Sherman introduced the following preamble and resolution:—

> *Whereas*, The United States observe with deep interest the civil war now existing in Cuba, and sympathize with its people, as with the people of all American nations or colonies, in their efforts to secure independence from European powers; therefore be it
>
> *Resolved, etc.*, That the United States recognize the present existence of a state of war between the kingdom of Spain and the colony of Cuba, and waged on the part of Cuba to establish its independence, and that the United States will observe strict neutrality between the belligerent parties, as is their duty under the law of nations.

Mr. Sherman said he desired to call the attention of the Committee on Foreign Relations to the fact that the people of the country would not much longer tolerate the cold indifference of this Government towards Cuban affairs. It was but natural that a struggle like that now progressing so near our own border should touch the national heart. He trusted the Committee on Foreign Relations would take some action with a view to securing fair play on our own part between Cuba and Spain. His resolution did not propose to recognize Cuban independence, but simply a condition of actual warfare with a view to fair play hereafter.

Mr. Pomeroy suggested that the resolution should be amended to declare that the Cubans were not only fighting for independence which was due, but for freedom also.

Mr. Sumner said the Committee on Foreign Relations had somewhat considered the subject, but that the facts before them as to the actual condition of Cuban affairs were not official and did not warrant definite action.

Mr. Sherman remarked that the fact that Spain had built thirty gunboats in our ports to put down what was said to be a little rebellion, was a sufficient warrant for his resolution.

A question of order by Mr. Davis, that in its present state the resolution was not debatable, being affirmed by the Chair, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, the bill to abolish the franking privilege was then taken up.

Mr. Drake renewed his amendment to continue the existing provisions of the law in favor of publishers of newspapers and periodicals. He said the attempt was made by the present bill to repeal the provisions of the law extending to the poor man the much-needed facilities for general information afforded by the cheap newspaper. He believed that some amendment in the matter of newspaper circulation was absolutely demanded. The bill aimed to repeal wholesome laws without sufficient pretext, and he thought it had been made as odious as possible in order to secure its rejection by the Senate.

Under the bill in its present shape a man living in the Rocky Mountains could have a New York daily sent to him for the same cost that he would pay for a newspaper published in the county in which he lived. This would operate to the benefit of the great dailies, while breaking down the country papers, whereas the true policy was to encourage the circulation of the local press.

Mr. Sherman renewed his amendment to allow the free circulation of county papers. He preferred this proposition to that submitted by Mr. Drake, believing the large newspapers could afford to pay postage upon their exchanges, while the county newspapers ought to have free circulation within the county limits, in order to compete with the large dailies.

Mr. Conkling said the bill would not take effect until July 1, and favored its immediate passage, and the enactment in a separate form of such additional legislation on the subject as might be necessary; He said he admitted the injustice of burdening a small country paper with the same postage for which a daily issue travelled from one end of the continent to the other.

House.

Petitions were presented as follows:—

By Mr. Myers, from members of the Universal Peace Union and Friends of Peace of America against the enlargement of the West Point Military Academy.

By Mr. Strong, from the cigar manufacturers of Suffield, Conn., for an increase of duty on cigars.

By Mr. Kelsey (N. Y.) and Mr. Stevens, numerous petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege.

By Mr. Kelsey (N. Y.), from the cigar manufacturers of Penn Yan, N. Y., to restore the duty on imported cigars to three dollars per pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Burr, authorizing the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Clarksville, Missouri.

By Mr. Scofield, to amend the bankrupt law.

By Mr. Dyer, to provide for the further reduction of the army.

By Mr. Ketcham, for the better protection of the Government in the purchase of supplies for the navy.

Also, regulating enlistments in the navy.

Resolutions were offered and adopted as follows:—

By Mr. Rogers, calling for a report of expenditures, etc., by the Freedmen's Bureau.

By Mr. Loughridge, calling for proceedings in the investigation as to the Lunatic Asylum of the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Strickland, for information as to special agents of the Treasury.

By Mr. Coburn, for information as to total exditures in the District of Columbia since the foundation of the Government. Objected to.

By Mr. McCrary, for information as to the number of officers of each grade now on the active list of the navy, the number of vessels in commission, etc.

By Mr. Davis (N. Y.), for a copy of the contract under which the *Congressional Globe* is now published.

By Mr. Benjamin (Mo.), as to the charges against the Bounty Agents at Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Buckland presented a memorial of the General Assembly of Alabama for the introduction, free of duty, of mills for spinning cotton. Referred.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill for the relief of the town of Arcata, Humboldt county, California. Referred.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.) moved to reduce the item for folding House documents from $80,000 to $40,000, on the ground that, the franking privilege being abolished, there would not be half the usual number of documents mailed.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) assented to the proposed amendment.

Mr. Paine suggested that $25,000 would be sufficient, and Mr. Davis modified his amendment accordingly.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to abolish the whole thing, and let every member pay for the folding of his own speeches.

The amendment reducing the amount to twenty-five thousand dollars was agreed to, and then a discussion took place on Mr. Ingersoll's motion to strike out the item, Mr. Logan expressing the opinion that this was another piece of demagoguism.

Mr. Ingersoll objected to the whole system of distributing public documents and favored the adoption of the English system of the furnishing of documents at cost price, on application to the department having charge of them.

Finally the question was taken, and Mr. Ingersoll's motion was rejected.

The same item for the Senate was reduced from twenty to ten thousand dollars.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Massachusetts License Law.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—A majority of the committee of the House on intoxicating liquors have submitted a report which contains the following features:—

It is a license law, suppressing public bars and tippling houses, and allowing licensed innpapers and common victuallers to sell to their guests, to be drank on the premises, and licensed liquor dealers, grocers, apothecaries and druggists, brewers and victuallers, to sell, not to be drank on the premises. The license fee is fixed at $100 to $1000, and the bill, in the opinion of a majority of the committee, is so guarded as to make it, if it shall be enacted, an effective law for the regulation and control of the liquor traffic.

A minority report was presented, taking strong ground against the principle of license in any form.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Doings in the House To-Day.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11.

The House proceeded, as the regular order of business on Friday, to the call of committees for private bills.

The only private bill that passed was one reported by Mr. Loughridge from the Judiciary Committee, to amend the act of February 14, 1865, for the relief of Alexander J. Atoche.

The others were either rejected or referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House at quarter before 2 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cessna in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative appropriation bill.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Stocks firmer. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 120⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114⅝; do. 1864, do., 114; do. 1865, do., 114⅛; do. do., new, 113⅛; do. 1867, 113⅛; do. 1868, 113⅜; 10-40s, 112; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton Company, 58⅜; Cumberland preferred, 34⅜; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 96⅛; Erie, 25; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 62⅞; Michigan Central, 123½; Michigan Southern, 88⅞; Illinois Central, 146⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 119⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192½; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅛.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Cotton dull; sales 300 bales middling uplands at 25¼c. Flour—State and Western a shade better in low grades; State, $4·65@5·80; Western, $4·65@6·25; Southern rather more steady at $5·50@9·15. Wheat very quiet but firm. Corn very firm; new mixed Western, 88@91c.; new white Southern, $1·05 for choice; new yellow Southern, $1. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; new mess, $27@27·50. Lard firm; steam in tierces, 15¼@16c. Whisky dull at 98c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Cotton firm for middling upland at 24¾c. Flour very dull. Wheat dull; choice Maryland red, $1·40@1·45. Corn active; white and yellow, 95@97c.; receipts small. Oats steady at 53@55c. Pork firm at $27·50@28 for mess; Bacon firm; rib sides, 15¾@16c.; clear do., 16¼@16½c.; Shoulders, 12¾@13c.; Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 16½c. Whisky firm and scarce at 98@99c.

THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Jefferson College of Medicine, on Tenth street, above Walnut, has issued its catalogue for the session of 1869-70, which gives the following particulars. The figures show that the institution is earning its reputation, and that a very large class is now in attendance. The matriculants number is 435. Of these there are from Pennsylvania, 252; Kentucky, 18; Indiana, 11; New York, 10; New Jersey, 10; Georgia, 10; Illinois, 9; Mississippi, 8; South Carolina, 6; Virginia, 5; Cuba, 5; California, 4; Maryland, 4; Vermont, 3; New Hampshire, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Connecticut, 2; Arkansas; 2; Kansas, 2; Michigan, 2; Utah, 2; Ohio, 8; Delaware, 8; Tennessee, 8; Missouri, 7; Texas, 6; Canada, 6; Alabama, 5; North Carolina, 6; Rhode Island, 1; Maine, 1; Minnesota, 1; West Virginia, 1; Nebraska, 1; Iowa, 1; Florida, 1; Idaho, 1; Mexico, 1; England, 1.

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during week ending Thursday, Feb. 10, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	19,933 09
From Port Carbon	3,522 01
From Pottsville	15 03
From Schuylkill Haven	1,692 04
From Auburn	606 12
From Port Clinton	2,484 14
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	499 11
From Allentown and Alburtis	203 09
Anthracite Coal for week	28,957 03
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	4,316 18
Total for week paying freight	33,274 01
Coal for Company's use	1,691 09
Total all kinds for week	34,965 10
Previously this year	468,879 17
Total	503,845 07
To Thursday, Feb. 11, 1869	438,496 01

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$900 Pa 6s, 2d se...106	100 sh Penna R.b20. 57½
$300 City 6s, Mun..100¾	40 do......... 57½
$1000 Pa 6s W Lcep.101¾	100 do....b30. 57⅝
$2000 Susp R 6s..... 48	100 do....2d&l. 57½
$500 Sch N 6s, '72.. 80	4 do......... 57½
$5000 Ame Gold....120	100 do....b30. 57⅝
100 sh O C & A R.ls. 40½	200 sh Read....rg&l.48·81
18 sh Minehill..ls. 51⅝	500 do.........48·81
21 sh C & A R.b5&l.114¾	400 do....ls.s5.48·81
100 sh Reading R... 48¾	1000 do.....ls.48·81
100 do.....b20. 48¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 W Jer 6s....... 88½	100 sh Penna R.b60. 57½
$6000 Phil & E 8s.ls. 89¾	100 sh Read R..s60.48·56
$2000 do........ 89½	1000 do....b30. 48¾
$1000 Le gold l..... 91¾	100 do..s30wn.48·69
$3000 do........ 92¼	100 do........ 48¾
$100 City 6s. New.100¼	

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Paris Riots—Over Four Hundred of the Rioters Arrested—The City Now Tranquil—Monetary Excitement in England.

WASHINGTON.

New Phase of the Cuban Business—Alaska Wants a Territorial Government—Commissioner Delano Opposes the Abolition of the Income Tax.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Riots.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The city is entirely quiet. No disturbances occurred during the night, and places of business are open as usual. The soldiers have not yet been returned to the barracks. The police patroled the streets in force, but did not find it necessary to make any arrests. Over four hundred persons have been apprehended for complicity in the rioting during the three days past. Magistrates are investigating their cases as rapidly as possible, and all of these prisoners who are to be prosecuted further have been sent elsewhere for confinement. Gustave Flourens is still at large.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* to-day finds it necessary to deny the rumor that the French Government has complained of Prussia's nonfulfilment of the treaty of Prague.

ROME, Feb. 11.—The Œcumenical Council at the last two sessions was engaged in the discussion of ecclesiastical discipline. That subject being disposed of, at the meeting to-day the subject of the catechism was considered. Seven of the fathers participated in the discussion.

Specie in the Bank of England.

LONDON, Feb 11.—As was expected, there was a heavy flow of specie to the bank this week. The amount in the vault last evening was £145,000 sterling greater than at a corresponding period last week.

The *Times* urges that O'Donovan Rossa's election to Parliament from Tipperary be declared void.

The *Times* denounces the plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for redeeming the debt as an old sinking fund chimera, obliging the State to redeem at an increasing rate for a century to come.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 11.—The steamship Denmark, from New York, arrived yesternay.

Popular Discontent in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—The Home Secretary, in view of the recent manifestations of discontent by the populace, recommends the Czar to cancel all the liberal reforms lately inaugurated.

Another Carlist Outbreak Imminent.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—A report prevails that the Carlists are preparing for another insurrection. The authorities are watchful.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 11.—U. S. 5-20s opened active at 92½, and closed firm at 92½@92¾.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Bourse closed steady. Rentes, 73f. 85c.

HAVRE, Feb. 11.—Cotton opened quiet both on the spot and afloat.

BREMEN, Feb. 11.—Petroleum opened heavy at 6 thalers, 66 groats.

HAMBURG, Feb. 11.—Petroleum opened firmer at 15 marc bancos 14 schillings.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—3·30 P. M.—Flour firmer. Corn, 27s. Lard, 67s. Peas, 35s. Pork, 95s. Wheat, 8s. 11d.@9s. for California; 7s. 4d.@7s. 5d. for red Western; and 8s. 4d.@8s. 5d. for winter. Stock of Cotton afloat bound here, 262,000 bales, of which 127,000 are American. Receipts of Wheat for the past three days, 30,000 quarters, of which 27,500 are American.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

Lieut. Commander Roderick S. McCook ordered to the Congress. Second Assistant Engineer John Lowe has been detached from the Tallapoosa and ordered to the Palos. The orders to First Assistant Engineer A. V. Frazer have been revoked. Lieutenant Commander J. Crittenden Watson has been detached from the Congress and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect August 10th next.

Distillery Seized.

Commissioner Delano received a telegram this morning, announcing the seizure of the large distillery, rectifying-house, and vinegar establishment of J. Kirchoff & Co., Chicago. The telegram states that the frauds are heavy and proof complete.

Cuban Recognition.

Senator Sherman introduced a joint resolution to-day according belligerent rights to Cuban insurgents. He asked that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that speedy action be taken on it.

Mr. Sumner replied that the committee would take it into consideration at once.

The fact that so cautious and conservative a man as Sherman introduced such a resolution creates a good deal of interest. Cuban sympathizers are jubilant and say it means business.

Territorial Government for Alaska.

A delegate from Alaska has arrived here to urge that a Territorial Government be organized there. He brings with him a memorial numerously signed by residents of Alaska, praying Congress to give them the same rights as are accorded other Territories of the United States.

The Income Tax.

Commissioner Delano was in consultation with the Ways and Means Committee to-day relative to the income tax and other proposed changes in the Internal Revenue law. The Commissioner gave it as his opinion that the revenues of the Government could not stand such a large reduction as the abolition of the income tax, or even its reduction.

Pacific Railroad Matters.

The Pacific Railroad Committee heard the argument of Mr. Hayes on behalf of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. He asked for an extension of time to complete the road to its western terminus, and also some governmental aid.

Executive Nominations.

The following nominations were made to-day:—Passed Assistant Paymaster George L. Mead to be Paymaster; Passed Assistant Paymaster W. Woodhull to be Paymaster; Commander Jonathan Young to be restored to his original position; Assistant Naval Constructor John W. Easby to be Naval Constructor.

Hon. F. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Matamoros.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE WEST.

Nebraska and the Fifteenth Amendment.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Letters from Governor Butler, of Nebraska, say that he will convene the Legislature on the 17th for the ratification of the fifteenth amendment.

Female Suffrage.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 11.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention met in Naughton Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. Prayer by Rev. E. L. Rexford.

A series of resolutions was reported from the proper committee, which set forth at length the reasons upon which women founded their demand for suffrage, and closed by asking the Legislature of Ohio to grant this right to them.

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell spoke for an hour in support of the resolutions, and many shorter speeches were made.

The Mississippi Disaster—Further Particulars.

MEMPHIS, Feb 11.—Further advices from the steamer Maggie Hayes disaster state that the boat and cargo will be a total loss. The remains of Captain Martin have been recovered. A pleasure party from Cincinnati was on board, but all escaped, and have arrived here. The Commercial, with the crew and passengers, is anxiously looked for.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Steamer Ville de Paris.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The steamer Ville de Paris, from Brest for this port, arrived at Halifax last night at a late hour. She put in, being short of coal, having experienced heavy weather. The steamer will leave Halifax to-day, and be due here on Sunday. Several foreign steamers are now overdue here.

Immigration from England.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Feb. 11.—The Legislature was opened by a speech from the Lieutenant-Governor. His Excellency alluded in warm terms to the general prosperity of the province; the measures to provide a general system of education and to secure a share of immigration from England, and strongly recommending it to the attention of the two Houses.

Difficulty Between the Lieutenant-Governor and Parliament.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 11.—The difficulty between the Lieutenant-Governor and Parliament has ended by the latter withdrawing the name of Bennett, and proceeding to discuss the reply to the address in due form. The House, by deputation, will wait upon his Excellency today, and it is expected that the resignation of the present Ministry will immediately follow.

FROM THE WEST.

Illicit Distillation.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11. — Application was made to the Court of Common Pleas, by the distillers of the Second district, to restrain Collector Pullan from collecting by distraint the tax assessed under the rule requiring forty-eight hours' fermentation, instead of seventy-two, as heretofore.

The distillers claim this assessment is in violation of the provision of the Constitution that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. A temporary restraining order was allowed until Monday, when application will be heard before Judge Murdock.

The Bible in the Schools.

The Superior Court will decide the case of the Bible in the public schools on Monday.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Morton declared himself in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, for the reason, among others, of personal convenience, as the so-called privilege had been to members of Congress a great annoyance. He did not think the Government would save one dollar by the proposed reform, but preferred that the present measure should be properly perfected, so that the same ground would not be gone over hereafter. He said the bill as it came from the House was regarded by the country newspapers as a measure of revenge on the part of Congress, because they had urged the abolition of the franking privilege.

He would not say there was any ground for this, but such was the impression.

At this point the morning hour expired, and the bill was laid aside, to proceed with the unfinished business, which was the Mississippi bill.

Mr. Hamlin, with a view to take up District of Columbia business, moved to postpone the bill until to-morrow, Saturday, at one o'clock. Not agreed to upon a division by 22 to 23.

The consideration of the Mississippi bill was then proceeded with.

HEBREW CHARITY BALL.—The net proceeds of the recent Hebrew Charity Ball amounted to $4954·80, which was distributed by the Managers among the following "Jewish Charities:"—

To the Society of the United Hebrew Charities	$2250·00
To the Jewish Hospital Association	1750·00
To the Jewish Foster Home Society	500·00
To the Hebrew Education Society	454·80
	$4954·80

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomati Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. All information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
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